Friday, July 15, 1977
Asadha 24, 1899 (Saka)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 15, 1977/Asadha 24, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Installation of Statue of former Prime Minister

*485. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of U.S. $30,000 (nearly Rs. 2.7 lakhs) was sanctioned by the Finance Ministry through a letter in February, 1977 for putting up a statue of the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi;

(b) if so, whether the order for the construction of the statue has been placed and with whom; and

(c) when the work of construction of statue is likely to be completed and where do the Government intend to fix up the said statue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The sculptress who was commissioned by the Central Campaign Committee of the All India Congress Committee to prepare a statue of Smt. Indira Gandhi was to receive payment equivalent to $ 30,000/-. This Department sanctioned foreign exchange amounting to $ 15,000/- only as the remaining sum was to be paid in rupees in terms of the agreement between the sculptress and the Central Campaign Committee of the All India Congress Committee. No actual release of foreign exchange has, however, been made by the Reserve Bank of India in the absence of any application from the Central Campaign Committee of the All India Congress Committee.

(b) and (c). Since the Government of India did not place any order for the construction of the statue, it is not possible to indicate whether the order for the construction of the statue has been placed and when the work of construction of statue is likely to be completed. In view of this, the question of the Government intending to fix up the said statue does not also arise.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The hon. Minister in his reply says that no actual release of foreign exchange has been made by the Reserve Bank of India because no application has been received from the Central Campaign Committee of the AICC. May I therefore ask the hon. Minister whether he would release this amount of $ 15,000 if an application is received from them? ..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Finance Minister reply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The money would be released if the demand comes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In reply to parts (b) and (c) the hon. Minister says, "the question of government intending to fix up the said statue does not arise". If such a request is made by the committee, may I know whether the government proposes to give permission to erect that particular statue?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is a question to which I am not in a position to answer today

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The hon. Finance Minister stated that money would be released in case an application is preferred. Has he made enquiries whether the sculptress had already started on the work and who is the person on whom the order has been placed and what is her nationality?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The sculptress on whom the order was placed is Mrs. Freda Brilliant. I am not in a position to say what her nationality is I am also not in a position to say as to whether she has started the work or not. The order was placed by the Central Campaign Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. A request was made by the Central Campaign Committee for placing order for such a statue, pointing out that it involves so much of foreign exchange. What they asked for was the assurance that such an amount of foreign exchange would be released as and when the sculptor would become available. The approval has been given and if the demand comes we shall consider it.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is indeed shocking to hear the Finance Minister saying that the money would be sanctioned if the application is made. He holds a very important portfolio and the Janata Government is committeed to make all sorts of economy. In view of this, it is indeed humiliating to know that the Finance Minister would release the scarce foreign exchange for such useless purpose. I would request the Finance Minister to rethink about it and then make the announcement. I would like to know whether he would also make an announcement that hereafter the sinners and the saints should not be clubbed together. As the Government has taken a very bold decision to do away with all sorts of titles, here also would you announce that while sanctioning money, you will see that.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, You should be very short in putting your question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This sanction of foreign exchange was conveyed before this Government came into power.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: You can withdraw it now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It can be done. That is something which we can consider certainly. But the general policy of this Government is, whatever commitments have been made by the previous Government, those commitments have to be honoured. Therefore, we shall make enquiries to see whether this order has been placed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete his answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In view of what the hon. Member has said we shall make enquiries as to whether the order has been placed. Then we can consider this matter.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 15 हजार डालर देने के बारे में हम विचार करेंगे और यह सरकार की नीति है कि पिछली गवर्नमैंट नें जो काम किए हैं उनको हम एक प्रकार से आनर करें । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि शिव और कृष्ण की प्रतिमा उनके मरने के 300 साल बाद बनी, तो क्या सरकार के सामने यह प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है कि जो जीवित लोग हैं उनकी प्रतिमा न बनाई जाये ?

जब एकाध जगह पर गांधी जी की प्रतिमा के साथ, जो कि इस देश के राष्ट्रपिता रहे हैं, भी खिलवाड़ हुआ तो जीवित

लोगों की प्रतिमा बनाना क्या मूर्ति पूजा नहीं है और क्या इसके लिए इस गरीब देश का पैसा खर्च करने के बारे में विचार करना इस गरीब देश का अपमान नहीं है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only answer with reference to this that it is a very hypothetical question, which does not really concern the Finance Ministry. Something was decided upon earlier and a request was made to the Finance Ministry of those days and the then Finance Minister approved of this. This is all I can say about this.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: May I know who was heading this Central Campaign Committee of the AICC and what was the compelling ground for sanctioning 15,000 dollars for erecting such a statue?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think the letter that was received by the Finance Ministry was from Shri Yashpal Kapur. The letter said that they have commissioned the world-famous sculptress Freda Brilliant to prepare a 7 feet high bronze statue of Mrs. Gandhi at a cost of 30,000 dollars. As I said, we will see what progress has been made and if nothing has been done, we shall cancel it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Even if an order is placed, Government is going to cancel it.

श्री रामकंवर बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी के जवाब से मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है । वित्त मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा था कि मंजूरी दे देंगे । इंडिया गेट पर महात्मा गांधी जी की प्रतिमा लगाने के लिये कुछ संगठनों ने मांग की थी और जिन्होंने मांग की थी उनके कार्यकर्ताओं को पिछली सरकार ने जेलों में भेज दिया । पिछली सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ जब आयोग बना है तब मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसका जिक्र नहीं किया और शाह आयोग की फाइनल रिपोर्ट आने से पहले ही इस तरह की बात कह दी, उन्होंने उसकी प्रतीक्षा नहीं की। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है मैं उससे बिल्कुल सन्तुष्ट हूं ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर : माननीय सदस्य ने महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा के बारे में भी पूछा है, उसके बारे में तो मंत्री जी जवाब दें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this.

श्री रवीन्द्र प्रताप सिंह : यह प्रतिमा कहां पर लगने वाली थी, क्या इसकी जानकारी मंत्री जी को है ?

SHRI H. M .PATEL: There is no information with me about it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: May I know when this application was received from this so called Central Campaign Committee? The Chairman of the Committee was very respectable. He commands respect even today. Babu Jagjivan Ram was the Chairman. My question is: When was this application received from Mr. Yashpal Kapur for foreign exchange? And later, did you receive a copy of the contract entered into by the Committee and the concerned persons abroad making the statue?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Why should I receive any contract? The letter was received by the Finance Ministry on the 16th of November, 1976, from Shri Yashpal Kapur, General Secretary of the Central Campaign Committee of the All India Congress Committee, stating that as indicated already they have commissioned a sculptor.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और इस सरकार को न केवल सदस्यों की ओर से बल्कि देश की जनता की तरफ से

बधाई देता हूं । उन्होंने यह बात कह कर कि यह लाखों का फारन-एक्सचेंज जो मंजूर किया गया था, नहीं दिया जाएगा, भारत की जनता की भावनाओं का आदर किया है । यह हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ी ट्रेजडी होती है कि जो फासिस्ट रूल के सिम्बल थे, उनके स्टेचू के लिए हमारी सरकार इतना बड़ा फारन-एक्सचेंज देती ।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं—इस प्रकार के स्टेचू बनाने या इसी तरह की जो दूसरी बातें आतीं हैं, क्या इनके लिए आपने कोई यार्ड-स्टिक बनाई है कि किन-किन के लिए फारन-एक्सचेंज दिये जायेंगे और किन-किन के लिए नही दिए जायेंगे, ताकि आइन्दा इस प्रगार की चीजें घटित न हों ? There may be requests for the statue of Vivekananda; there may be requests for many things.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not necessary to have any statues from outside and we would not give any foreign exchange for any statue from outside.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल के साथ एक और बहुत बड़ी भावना जुड़ी हुई है । डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने इसके बारे में सारे देश में एक मूवमेंट चलाई थी—इसलिए मैं एक बहुत कहत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने सारे देश में यह भावना फैलाई थी कि विदेशी बुतों को और विदेशी शासकों के नाम पर बनी हुई सड़कों के नामों को बदला जाय । क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे कि विदेशी शासकों के नामों की सड़कों के नाम बदल कर भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के योद्धाओं और भारतीय इतिहासकारों के नामों पर सड़कों के नाम रखे जायें और विदेशी शासकों के बुतों को हटा कर उनकी जगह स्वतन्त्रता के लिए लड़ने वालों के बुत लगाये जायें ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member wants to know whether there is any proposal to change the names of roads and statues having foreigners' names. That does not arise from this question.

अफ्रीका, दक्षिण अमरीका और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में भारतीय माल की बिक्री

*486. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफ्रीका, दक्षिण अमरीका और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में भारतीय माल की बिक्री के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ अब तक हमारे व्यापार सम्बन्ध रहे हैं तथा उन देशों को किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जाता रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Efforts made for marketing of Indian goods to South America, Africa and South East Asia include conducting of market surveys, sending sales delegations, holding of Indian exhibitions, participation in international exhibitions, commercial publicity, granting soft credits, concluding of Trade Agreements, holding of trade talks at Government level, tendering for international tenders, opening offices of export promotion organisations and efforts by our Commercial Missions for collection and dissemination of information. The same efforts are proposed to be intensified in future.

(b) Statement is enclosed.

Statement

List of countries with which we have trade relations.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras (British)
Mexico
Nicargua
Panama Republic
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela
American
Semoa
Bahamas
Bermuda
Barbados
French West Iadies

AFRICA NORTH OF SAHARA
ARE (EGYPT)

Sudan

Algeria

Libya

Morocco

Tunisia

Chad

AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA

Botswana
Burundi
Cameroun
Canary Island
Cape Verde Island
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoro Island
Congo (Braz)
Zaire
Dehomey (Benin)
Ethopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Niger

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanisthan
Pakistan
Nepal
Bangla Desh
Sri Lanka

EAST ASIA

Australia

Burma
Cambodia (Khmer Republic)
Formosa
Fiji

Hong Kong
Indonesia

Japan

South Korea
Laos
Malaysia
New Zealand
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Peoples Republic of China
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea
Mangolia
Peoples of Republic of Vietnam

SOUTH AMERICA

Guiana
French Guyana
Honduras not British
Virgin Island
Jamaica
Leeward Island
Netherland
Antilles
Puerto Rico
Surinam
Trinidad and Tobago
Windward Islands

AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA

Nigeria
Mozambique
Mozambique Re-union
Rwanda
Saothemeet Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Spanish Sahara
St. Helena and Accenstin
Svaziland
Tangier
Tanazania
Togo
Uganda
Upper Volta
West Africa
Zambia

LIST OF COMMODITIES

1. Iron Ore
2. Manganese Ore
3. Marine Products
4. Pearls, Precious and semi-precious stones.
5. Machinery electic
6. Engineering Goods
7. Jute Manufactures
8. Cashew Kernels
9 Fruits and Vegetables
10. Coffee
11. Tea
12. Spices
13. Tobacco unmanufactured and manufactured
14. Groundnut kernels, H.P.S.
15. Wood, lumber and cork
16. Mulbery silk waste
17. Mica including splittings and waste
18. Crude Minerals
19. Chemical element and compounds
20. Dyeing tanning and colouring materials
21. Medical and pharmaceuticals products
22. Leather
23. Mineral manufactures
24. Metal manufactures
25. Machinery other than electric
26. Iron and steel
27. Aluminium
28. Transport Equipment
29. Travel goods, hand-bags and similar articles

30. Cotton textiles and clothing (readymade garments)
31. Leather manufactures and footwear
32. Handicrafts
33. Chemicals and allied products
34. Paper, paper board and manufactures
35. Glass and glassware
36. Ores and concentrates of manganese
37. Sandal wood
38. Shellac
39. Oil seed cakes and meal and other vegetable oil residues
40. Animal feeds
41. Rubber manufactures
42. Scientific, optical and medical instruments
43. Plastic materials
44. Cinematographic films
45. Perfumery and toiletteries
46. Sugar
47. Cement
48. Fish products.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह बताया है कि इतना हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उस प्रयत्न के परिणामस्वरूप आपने किन किन देशों को कितना माल और कितने मूल्य का माल भेजा है और उस माल में क्या आपने एग्रेसियल कोमोडिटीज दी हैं और दी हैं तो वे क्या हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किन किन देशों को कितना कितना माल भेजा है , यह बताने के लिए तो नोटिस की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि उसमें काफी मालूमात देनी पड़ेंगी । कौन सी तरह का माल भेजा है ।

I can only say that the list could include commodities like iron ore, manganese, marine products, pearls, machinery, jute machinery, textiles, coffee, tea, spices, tobacco, groundnut kernels; and there are so many things which can be exported by this country. They are all included in this list.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा था कि किन किन देशों को कितना माल भेजा है, इतना नहीं बता सकते, परन्तु इतना ज्ञान तो मंत्री जी को होगा कि कितने रुपए का आपने माल इन देशों को भेजा ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुल जो एक्सपोर्ट हो चुका है वह एक साल में पूरी दुनियां में 5,000 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ है । इन देशों में कितने रुपए का माल भेजा गया है, इसके लिए तो नोटिस की आवश्यकता है । हमारी तरफ से क्या एफर्टस बाहर माल भेजने के हो रहे हैं, जिससे ज्यादा माल जाये, सवाल यह था ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : इन देशों में से किन किन देशों के साथ आपने हार्ड करन्सी में और किन किन देशों के साथ सोफ्ट करन्सी में व्यापार किया है और कितने कितने रुपये का किया है ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, अफगानिस्तान, नेपाल और नोर्थ कोरिया के साथ रुपया करन्सी में व्यापार चलता है और जो लिस्ट मैं ने दी है, उन देशों के साथ हार्ड करन्सी में व्यापार चलता है ।

SHRI K. GOPAL : I hope the hon. Minister will agree that selling is a tough job; and selling to a foreigner is a tougher job I know that for sales promotion, he is sending teams from the side of the government; and he picks up people sometimes also from the private sector. I would like to know whether he will take care and

ensure that whenever a team for sales promotion is sent abroad, not only bureaucrats are sent, but people with professional experience are also sent. Let him not brush this aside by saying that it is a good suggestion. Will he do it?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I accept the suggestion; and it will be a combination of officers as also experts dealing in the matter.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: India was trying to have a Common Market of the Asian countries. Quite recently, some Asian countries have formed a preferential bloc in order to increase the trade amongst themselves. How is it that India has been excluded from that preferential bloc and how is it that India did not make any efforts to form a common market of those countries which are under-developed in Asia?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The whole House knows the difficulties of the under-developed countries. In many respects we have just to depend. You may have noticed yesterday that there are reports that ECC has notified that they will not allow imports of our ready made garments. It may create all sorts of problems. Under these circumstances, even though the suggestion is admirable, there are several inherent difficulties in implementing the suggestion.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Already some Asian countries have formed a preferential bloc.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: They have not succeeded, you know that.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : विदेशों को जो माल निर्यात होता है या वहां से आयात होता है उसकी जो कीमत लगायी जाती है वह लागत खर्च के आधार पर लगायी जाती है । क्या हमारी सरकार इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखेगी कि विश्व बाजार में माल की कीमत श्रम के खर्चे के आधार पर लगायी जाए ? हमारा देश पिछड़ा और अविकसित होने के कारण आधुनिक मशीनों का कम उपयोग करता है जिससे श्रम का खर्चा अधिक होता है जिसके कारण जो माल अमेरिका 6 मिनट में, रूस लगभग 14 मिनट में, चीन लगभग 35 मिनट में तैयार करता है, वही माल भारत में 60 मिनट में तैयार होता है । क्या सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जो माल निर्यात किया जाएगा या वहां से आयात किया जाएगा उसकी कीमत निर्धारण में इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखेगी और उसी के आधार पर कीमतों का निर्धारण करेगी ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जहां जहां हम अपने लोगों को ज्यादा काम दे सकते हैं, वहां का ज्यादा माल निर्यात हो, यही हमारी कोशिश रहती है ।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्किट में हमारे यहां से तैयार कपड़े जाते हैं और इस तैयार कपड़े के बम्बई में सैकड़ों कारखाने बन्द पड़े है जिसके कारण मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं ? क्या मंत्री जी इस बात के लिए कोशिश करेंगे कि इस तैयार कपड़े का निर्यात फिर से चालू हो जाए ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह बड़ा पेचीदा मामला है । हमारे आफिसर्स अभी वहां जाकर बातचीत कर रहे हैं और जितनी वहां की आवश्यकताएं हैं उनके बारे में भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं । हमारी जो रेडीमेड गारमेंट की इंडस्ट्री है उस पर काफी लोग निर्भर हैं । इस बारे में जितने कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी, उतने कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Minister has given various details of the steps he has taken to improve trade relations with South-east Asian, African and South American countries. What steps has he

taken to see that the goods meant for friendly African countries are not switched over to South African markets and Rhodesia?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as our country is concerned, we can take care to see that they are shipped only to the proper countries to which they should go, but so far as smuggling in those areas is concerned, my hon. friend will appreciate that it is beyond our jurisdiction.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am not talking of smuggling but of switching over of goods meant for one country to another.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as our agreements are concerned, we can take that much of care, but as soon as the shipments leave our hands, they are beyond our control.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The hon. Minister has just mentioned the difficulties with ECC. Will he be pleased to state what steps he has taken for joining with the Southeast Asian countries for trade and economic purposes?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The House is well aware that different bodies have been created where various countries are coming together, thinking together and naturally, so far as our interests are concerned, they are similar to that of the other developing countries. We all try to join hands in taking care that everybody's interests are well served.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: The Minister has stated several times that there would not be any export at the cost of the consumers of this country. Would he categorically state that export of essential goods will not take place at the cost of the consumers of this country?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I made it clear on so many occasions here that there would not be any export of essential articles overlooking the demand of the common-man of this country and we very much stand by that promise.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMED: Is it not a fact that due to lack of proper coordination among various trade agencies like the STC, exhibition agencies, sales promotion agencies and the concerned embassies, there is considerable loss of trade and expansion of trade is also affected? If so, what steps the Minister is going to take to have coordination among these agencies?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am well aware of this lack of coordination and in this context, only tomorrow I am going to convene a meeting of the various agencies concerned with export trade and we may be taking up these issues of coordination. Tomorrow is the day when awards are to be given by our Rashtrapatiji and taking advantage of this, in the afternoon, I have convened a meeting

Trade Agreement between India and U.S.A.

*488. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed recently between U.S.A. and India;

(b) to what extent the trade between the two countries will improve as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any business delegations of either country visited each other for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Is there any proposal to have a trade agreement with USA?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall always be happy to have trade agreements with all the countries in the world as they are going to serve our own interest.

Display of 'Welcome to Maharashtra' Posters at Belgaum Airport

*490. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has taken up the matter with the Civil Aviation Department of his Ministry regarding display of 'Welcome to Maharashtra' posters at Belgaum airport;

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto;

(c) whether any action has been taken against those held responsible;

(d) whether the town of Belgaum is in dispute between the two States; and

(e) whether Union Government have decided not to do anything which may harm both the States?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ङ). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा है ।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ). जी, हां। पर्यटन विभाग तथा राज्यसरकारों द्वारा प्रकाशित किये गये पोस्टरों को, पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से सिविल हवाई अड्डों पर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है । बेलगाम हवाई अड्डे पर प्रदर्शित किये गये कुछेक पोस्टर ये हैं :—

(i) शीर्षक :—तमिलनाडु-भारत-नाट्यम नृत्य का एक दृश्य ।

( ) पर्वतीय वन गुजरात—जिसमें तालाब से पानी पीते हुए शेर का दृश्य दिखाया गया है ।

(iii) शीर्षक :—महाराष्ट्र की एक विशाल सांस्कृतिक झांकी आपका स्वागत करती है । (इसका शीर्षक "महाराष्ट्र आपका स्वागत करता है" नहीं है जैसा कि प्रश्न में उल्लिखित है) ।

( ) शीर्षक :—महाराष्ट्र का गौरव ऐल्लोरा ।

(v) शीर्षक :—दिल्ली—जामा मस्जिद का चित्र ।

और पोस्टरों के साथ साथ ऊपर (iii) तथा (iv) में निर्दिष्ट महाराष्ट्र से संबंधित पोस्टर भी लगभग दस वर्ष पूर्व बेलगाम विमानक्षेत्र पर लगाए गए थे । शरू में उन्हें पुराने यात्री लौंज में प्रदर्शित किया गया था । लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व, उन्हें वहां से हटा कर तमिलनाडु, दिल्ली तथा गुजरात से संबंधित अन्य पोस्टरों के साथ साथ नये यात्री लौंज में लगा दिया गया है ।

कर्णाटक पर्यटन विकास निगम ने भी चार पोस्टर भेजे हैं जिन में कर्नाटक के रोचक स्थलों का चित्रण किया गया है और इन पोस्टरों को 1-7-1977 से बेलगाम विमान-क्षेत्र पर भी यात्री लौंज में प्रदर्शित किया गया है ।

क्योंकि "महाराष्ट्र की एक विशाल सांस्कृतिक झांकी आपका स्वागत करता है" शीर्षक वाले पोस्टर से प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रिया उत्पन्न हुई प्रतीत होती है, अतः इस पोस्टर को बदलने के निर्देश जारी किये जा रहे हैं । ऊपर बताई गई परिस्थितियों में किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have carefully gone through the statement and from this I find that answers are given to those questions which are not asked. About part (d) of my question, I think, the Minister is not competent to answer that question.

Is the hon. Minister aware that certain mischievous elements in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism are trying to provoke people between one State and another by depicting such posters at Belgaum Air Port? Belgaum is in Karnataka. This is creating a mischievour depiction of posters in that area. The Prime Minister is here. I am asking a question as to whether such elements are creating an impression in the country that even the Mahajan Commission's Report has not been accepted...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You come to tourism.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Tourism Department working in Bombay engineered through Delhi to create this controversy between these two States. They are creating a mischievous controversy. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of that and, if so, what action he is going to take against such elements who are engineering this controversy.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ मिसचीवस तत्वों के बारे में कहा इसकी मुझको जानकारी नहीं है कि ऐसे कोई तत्व हैं । जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है ऐसे तत्व मेरे मंत्रालय में नहीं हैं जो इस तरह से सीमा विवाद के सवाल पर किसी तरह की गलतफ़हमी और दुर्भावना पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

जहां तक दूसरा सवाल है इसको वहां लगाने का, मैं आपकी जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूं कि यह पोस्टर पिछले 10 साल से वहां लगा हुआ है । दो साल पहले जब नया लाऊंज बना तो पुराने लाऊंज से, उस पोस्टर को ट्रांसफ़र कर के वहां लगाया गया । और जो पोस्टर्स के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा तो तमिलनाडु गुजरात के पोस्टर्स भी लगे हुए हैं टूरिज्म को आकर्षित करने के लिये दिल्ली के भी पोस्टर लगे हुए हैं और कर्नाटक के पोस्टर भी नये लाऊंज पर लगाये गये हैं । और मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी में ला दूं कि जैसा आपने कहा कि कर्नाटक सरकार ने कोई इस पर विरोध भेजा है, 10 साल तक कोई विरोध नहीं आया । अभी मुश्किल से जून के महीने में, लगभग 15 दिन पहले उनका विरोध आया था । तो उसको देखते हुए इस बात की जांच की गई और पाया गया कि केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने इस पोस्टर को लगाने के लिए नहीं भेजा । यह पोस्टर महाराष्ट्र टूरिस्ट कोरपोरेशन का है, और जैसे और लोगों ने वहां पोस्टर्स डिसप्ले किये उसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र ने भी केवल टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिये लगाये हैं । वह पोस्टर हवाई अड्डे पर यात्रियों के विश्राम की जगह लगाया गया था । जो आपने कहा है "वैलकम टू महाराष्ट्र" पोस्टर से कुछ और भावना प्रकट होती है, तो मान्यवर, मेरे पास वह पोस्टर है और इसे अनावश्यक रूप से सीमा विवाद पर कोई तनाव पैदा नहीं हो सकता, ऐसा इस पोस्ट को देखने से नहीं लगता है ।

This is the Poster: "Maharashtra welcomes you to its cultural panorama" issued by the Directorate of Tourism, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

तो इसमें कहीं कोई केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग के हाथ की बात नहीं है । तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को बहुत स्पष्टतौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें किसी तरीके से किसी सीमा

विवाद को बढ़ाने या फैलाने या उसके बारे में किसी तरह का विवाद खड़ा करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं है। केवल शुद्ध रूप से पर्यटन के विकास के लिए सामान्यतौर पर जैसे पोस्टर लगाये जाते हैं वैसे ही यह भी लगाया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not contain any lion or tiger.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is looking at every lady as a lion. During 20 months, he looked at one lady as lioness.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहां तक विवाद का सवाल है कि बेलगांव कहां है यह फिनहाज इस सवाल से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है और मैंने बहुत स्पष्टतौर से कहा है कि जो यह पोस्टर है इसके डिस्प्ले से कोई विवाद का मामला न सुलझता है न उलझता है। वह अपनी जगह पर है। उसको सामान्यतौर पर सरकार जिस तरीके से तय करेगी वैसा होगा।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is that protest letter and the contents of the letter which was sent recently by our Government to stop such malicious propaganda? I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that there is a journal of the Indian Airlines wherein it has been written that Belgaum is in Maharashtra and it has also created a mischievous malicious propaganda when there is a dispute between the two states. Then there was a Report by the Mahajan Commission. Why such a controversy has been created? Is he going to withdraw all such malicious propaganda made by your Ministry either in the journal of the Indian Airlines or at the airport? What is the assurance that the hon. Minister is going to give?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहां तक प्रोटेस्ट लेटर का सवाल है उसकी मैं जानकारी करूंगा। ऐसे भी जो राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र को लिखती हैं वह जरूरी नहीं है कि सदन के सामने रखा जाये क्योंकि उसमें बहुत सी बातें ऐसी होती हैं लेकिन जो पत्र है उसमें केवल यही है कि जो पोस्टर प्रदर्शित किया गया है उसके प्रदर्शित करने से वहां के लोगों की भावनाओं पर विपरीत असर हुआ है और उसके लिए कुछ लोग वहां पर अपनी भावनाओं को प्रकट करने के लिए इकट्ठा भी हो गये थे, इस आशय का पत्र वह था। उसको देखते हुये निश्चित रूप से इसकी जानकारी की गई महाराष्ट्र सरकार से भी और जो हमारा सिविल एविएशन आफिसर है उससे भी। उससे जानकारी करने के बाद जो यह पोस्टर है उसको बदलने की कार्यवाही भी हम कर रहे हैं ताकि उसकी जगह दूसरा ऐसा पोस्टर हो जिससे माननीय सदस्य जैसे लोगों को कोई गलतफहमी न हो। लेकिन पोस्टर वहां किसी भी स्टेट का लग सकता है। हर स्टेट टूरिस्ट्स को आकर्षित करने के लिए पोस्टर लगाती है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has not answered my question. What is that protest letter which was written by our Government?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : इसकी कोई जानकारी मुझे नहीं है। मैं देख लूंगा।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The journal of the Indian Airlines has mentioned that Belgaum is in Maharashtra. What about that?

DR. KARAN SINGH: What about the journal?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I can understand the reply that is given by the Minister that the posters produced by the Department of Tourism and the State Governments are displayed at civil aerodromes as a tourist promotion measure. I have no objection about that. But the posters are relating to all other States except Karnataka. That is the only objection. They are as follows:

(i) Caption: Tamil Nadu—with a Scene of Bharatanatyam dance.

(ii) Hill forest Gujarat depicting scenery—Lion drinking water from a pond.

(iii) Caption: Maharashtra welcomes you to its cultural panorama. (The caption is not "Welcome to Maharashtra" as stated in the Question).

(iv) Caption: Ellora the pride of Maharashtra.

(v) Caption: Delhi—a picture of Jama Masjid.

Does the Minister know that there are posters produced by the Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation—very beautiful posters? Why did they not find any place in the aerodrome? (b) I would like to know whether any advertisement charges are recovered from these different States for displaying these posters at the aerodrome and whether it is on payment basis? Is the Minister aware that this agitation has taken place because of some statements made by the Railway Minister who recently visited Belgaum and made some statements regarding the border dispute which are agitating the minds of the people there. Those statements came to their notice and then the agitation took place. I want to know whether those remarks made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate reflect the opinion of the Central Government and whether they will, in any way, help to solve the border dispute between the two States?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The third part of the question, I do not think the Minister can answer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This is the direct result of the remarks made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate who recently visited Belgaum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have asked the question. In my opinion, he cannot answer that.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I might clarify that, if any remarks has been made by the Railway Minister which does not relate to the Railways, that does not bind the Government. Only the remarks made by the Prime Minister will bind the whole Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. The hon. Prime Minister has said that only the Prime Minister can make a statement on the policy of the Government; no other Minister is entitled to make a policy statement. Does that mean that in the context of the collective responsibility of the Government, no Minister of the Government can make a policy statement? They only thing is that, if a Minister makes a policy statement which is at varianc with the policy of the Government, then the Prime Minister can come in. Otherwise, any Minister can reflect the policy of the Government. I do not think the hon. Prime Minister is in order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even the Prime Minister will not make any statement without its having been decided by Government. Let him be assured of that.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कर्नाटक सरकार के टूरिज्म के पोस्टर्स वहां पर लगाने या न लगाने का प्रश्न है इस सम्बन्ध में कर्नाटक सरकार की रुचि का अभाव रहा है, उन्होंने पोस्टर लगाने के लिए हमसे आग्रह नहीं किया। लेकिन जैसे ही यह विवाद खड़ा हुआ, हमने कर्नाटक सरकार से कहा कि पर्यटन के विकास के लिए यदि आपके पास कोई पोस्टर हों तो हमें दे दें, हम उनको लगायेंगे। अब वह हमको मिल गये हैं और उनको लगाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

दूसरी बात जहां तक किराये के सम्बन्ध में है, इसमें किसी तरह का शुल्क नहीं लेते हैं।

DR. BAPU KALDATY: I strongly protest against. and condemn, the attitude of Mr. Lakkappa in this House for unnecessarily drawing the inter-State dispute here on the question of civil aviation. He should not have done that. (Interruptions)

मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल साफ है कि क्या सिर्फ बेलगाम के हवाई अड्डे पर महाराष्ट्र के पोस्टर हैं या अन्य जगहों पर जहां-जहां हवाई अड्डे हैं वहां भी महाराष्ट्र के पोस्टर हैं ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : कई स्थानों पर हैं ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : पर्यटन विभाग ने विभिन्न देशों के पर्यटकों को इस देश में आमंत्रित करने के लिए जो पोस्टर्स आदि बनाये थे, क्या सरकार उनमें कोई परिवर्तन करेगी ? विशेष रूप से जब महाराजा कर्ण सिंह मंत्री थे, उन्होंने महाराजा का प्रतीक बनाया था जो एअर इण्डिया का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुये पर्यटकों को आमंत्रित करता था, अब यह देश महाराजाओं का देश नहीं रहा, साधारण नागरिकों का देश है—इसलिए क्या इसमें भी कोई परिवर्तन होगा ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मेरे मंत्री बनने से 15 वर्ष पहले इसको बनाया गया था, जब से एअर इण्डिया बना तब से महाराजा वहां हैं, मैं महाराजा को वहां नहीं लाया, बल्कि मैं ने तो महाराजाओं को समाप्त करने में योगदान दिया है ।

श्री पुरुषोत्त कौशिक : माननीय सदस्य को तो प्रसन्नता होनी चाहिये, महाराजा वहां स्वागत नहीं करा रहे हैं, बल्कि स्वागत करने के लिए खड़े हैं ।

International Air Cargo Complex at Ahmedabad

*491. PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have already accepted in principle the proposal pressed by the Government of Gujarat to set up an international air cargo complex at Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether the steps are already being taken for implementing the said proposal and if so, what are they; and

(d) when will the said complex be opened and at what total cost?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (घ). गुजरात सरकार के परामर्श से अहमदाबाद विमानक्षेत्र पर एक समेकित एयर कार्गो काम्प्लेक्स स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। यह भी स्वीकार किया गया है कि प्रस्तावित एयर कार्गो काम्प्लेक्स का प्रबन्ध/परिचालन गुजरात निर्यात निगम के द्वारा जो कि एक राज्य सरकार का उद्यम है, किया जाएगा ।

नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक ने गुजरात निर्यात निगम को अहमदाबाद विमानक्षेत्र पर सीमा शुल्कों की जांच तथा जांचे गये कार्गो के भंडार आदि की सुविधा के लिए अतिरिक्त आवास के निर्माण करने की अनुमति पहले ही प्रदान कर दी है । प्रस्तावित कार्गो काम्प्लेक्स के किसी समय अगस्त, 1977 में तैयार हो जाने की आशा है । हाथ में लिए गए सिविल कार्यों की कुल लागत का अनुमान करीब 47,000 रुपए लगाया जाता है ।

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: I hope the Minister knows that Ahmedabad was declared a Customs Airport as far back as 1952 and, somehow or other, by 1964 that facility was almost completely stopped but again restored in 1970. I am glad, therefore, that this integrated air-cargo complex is being set up in Ahmedabad now; but, in view of the answer given, may I ask the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that because of the lack of this facility so far there was considerable delay at the airport in Bombay and the export trade in Gujarat suffered because of the delay? The whole purpose of air-goods transport is to make the goods available quickly and to clear them quickly either for export or import. Now that the complex is coming up, may I know whether the Gujarat Export Corporation is going to include, as early as possible, not only facilities in respect of export of commodities at the Ahmedabad Airport but also import facilities for export for all the items for which customs clearance facilities have been granted?

Secondly what are the articles agreed upon by the Gujarat Export Corporation besides handicrafts, engineering goods, pharmaceuticals etc.? Can he give us a list of the items which are being agreed to, both for export and import? My point is that both incoming and outgoing cargo facilities should be provided at the complex and not merely export facilities.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहां तक लिस्ट-आफ आर्टीकल्स का सवाल है, उसकी जानकारी इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, इसके लिये मैं सूचना चाहूंगा कि क्या एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है। जहां तक आयात वाले कारगो का सवाल है—उस पर मैं विचार करूंगा ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has said that the cost would be roughly Rs. 47,000/-. May I know whether it is a fact that the Ahmedabad Civil aerodrome is at the moment alternate international airport and there is already a proposal for converting this into a full-fledged international airport? Moreover, construction has already started on the new air terminal building and complex at the Ahmedabad civil aerodrome. In view of all this, may I know whether the cost of Rs. 47,000/- is part of the overall cost of the new complex or it will again be demolished and the cargo complex would be accommodated in the proposed new building at the Ahmedabad aerodrome? How soon will it be completed? One does not see this kind of work having started there. The minister said that this would be ready in August, 1977. Is he so optimistic?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है कि जहां तक कार्गो काम्पलैक्स के द्वारा सुविधा देने का सवाल है, उस के लिए जो हमारा गुजरात एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन है, उस के द्वारा जो हमारा वर्तमान टर्मिनल है, उस में से कुछ जमीन दी गई है और 35 हजार रुपए की लागत से वे खुद इमारत बना रहे हैं और वह अगस्त तक तैयार हो जाएगी और काम शुरू हो जाएगा। यह काम तत्काल शुरू हो जाए और काम जल्दी हो, इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए वित्त मंत्रालय के एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी के साथ बैठक हुई थी और वह 13-4-77 को हुई थी। हम चाहते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह काम हो जाए और अगस्त तक वह बन जाए ताकि जो कठिनाई आप बता रहे हैं, वे दूर हों और निर्यात का काम भी बढ़े ।

Extension of Jammu Airport

*492. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the extension of the Jammu airport to enable it to take Jet Planes has been inordinately delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). 1971 में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने यातायात में इतनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान लगाया था कि 1974–75 तक दिल्ली तथा जम्मू के बीच बोइंग 737 विमानों के परिचालन आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे । तथापि 1974 में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा किए गए पुनरीक्षण के आधार पर यह पता चला कि प्रत्याशित यातायात में वृद्धि नहीं हुई । इसके साथ-साथ विमानन ईंधन की कीमत में भी अप्रत्याशित रूप से वृद्धि हुई तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने अनुभव किया कि जम्मू के लिए बी–737 के परिचालनों से काफी नुकसान पहुंचेगा । अतः उन्होंने जम्मू के लिए बी–737 विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन की अपनी योजना को फिलहाल रोक दिया है तथा जम्मू हवाई अड्डे का विस्तार कार्य भी स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मुझे इस बात की बहुत आपत्ति है कि जो निर्णय जम्मू हवाई अड्डे के विषय में लिया गया था, उस को बदल दिया गया । आप जानते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य की एक विशेष परिस्थिति है और वह ही एक ऐसा राज्य इस देश में है जहां 6 महीने राजधानी श्रीनगर में रहती है और 6 महीने राजधानी जम्मू में रहती है । हमें इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि जेट विमान श्रीनगर में आते हैं और हम तो एक प्रश्न यह पूछने वाले थे कि श्रीनगर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अड्डा क्यों न बनाया जाए ? वहां अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अड्डा बनना चाहिए लेकिन जम्मू में जहां पर 6 महीने के लिए राज्य की सरकार रहती है और जहां पर हजारों लाखों की तादाद में यात्री न केवल इस देश से बल्कि विदेशों से भी, वैष्णव देवी के दर्शन के लिए आते हैं, हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार के बारे में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा नया निरीक्षण हुआ और उसमें यह कहा गया कि यातायात की वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब एयरपोर्ट को एक्सटेंड करने का पहले निर्णय ले लिया गया था, तो उस को इस समय क्यों स्थगित किया गया । यह जो अभी बता रहे हैं कि 1975, 1976 में इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने नया निरीक्षण किया है, उस समय तक तो एयरपोर्ट को एक्सटेंड हो जाना चाहिए था । मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि कुछ डिस्क्रीमिनेटरी बर्ताव जम्मू के साथ किया जा रहा है और मैं जोरदार शब्दों में इस का तिरस्कार करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि पहले जो निर्णय लिया गया था, जम्मू में 6 महीने राजधानी रहने के नाते, इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार मंत्री जी करेंगे और इस कार्य को आरम्भ करेंगे ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मैं विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भेदभाव किया गया है तो वह वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि उस सरकार द्वारा जिसके माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी मंत्री थे । 1972 में माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री थे उन्होंने निर्णय लिया । 1974-75 में जब उनका मंत्रालय बदल गया तो जांच करने के बाद महानिदेशक, डी० जी० सी० ए० ने यह निर्णय लिया कि जितने ट्रैफिक की उम्मीद की जाती थी, उतना ट्रैफिक इस रूट पर बढ़ेगा नहीं । इसलिए उन्होंने यह निर्णय लिया और यह किसी ठोस आधार पर ही लिया कि इस को रोक देना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी जानकारी में ला दूं कि दिल्ली से जम्मू आठ-दस यात्री जाते हैं। चण्डीगढ़ से जम्मू दो से तीन यात्री जाते हैं। जम्मू से श्रीनगर में 35 से 40 यात्री जाते हैं। इस समय दो छोटे विमान इस रूट पर चल रहे हैं—एक तो दिल्ली से चलता है जो चण्डीगढ़, जम्मू और श्रीनगर जाता है और दूसरा जम्मू से श्रीनगर के बीच चलता है। जम्मू से श्रीनगर के बीच तो ट्रैफिक है लेकिन दिल्ली से जो जम्मू जाता है उसमें बहुत कम ट्रैफिक है। इसलिए जम्मू के हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार के बारे में यह निर्णय लिया गया। (व्यवधान) . . यह रिपोर्ट के आधार पर लिया गया है।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रायपुर के लिए कितना ट्रैफिक चलता है? (व्यवधान) डा० कर्ण सिंह ने अपने घर के लिए तो कुछ नहीं किया, आपने तो अभी से कर लिया, छः महीने अभी आए हुए नहीं हुए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : उस मार्ग पर अभी जांच चल रही है। उस पर 27 लाख 23 हजार रुपये का घाटा होता है। अगर बोइंग चलायेंगे तो यह घाटा बढ़ कर 1 करोड़, 65 लाख, 45 हजार रुपये हो जाएगा। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं नहीं समझता कि यह योजना तत्काल लागू की जा सकती है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

सैनिक वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय को मथुरा से नासिक रोड ले जाया जाना

S.N.Q. 19. **श्री रमापति सिंह :**
श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :
श्री रामजीलाल सुमन :
श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी :

क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सैनिक वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय को, जो गत 40 वर्ष से मथुरा में कार्य कर रहा है, नासिक रोड़ ले जाने का है ;

(ख) उक्त कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और नासिक रोड़ में उनको आवास सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त कार्यालय को मथुरा से नासिक रोड़ ले जाने पर कितना खर्च आने की सम्भावना है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 717 as on 1-7-1977. Housing for employees is being arranged by purchase of residential quarters under construction by the City & Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) under the New Nasik Housing Scheme.

(c) The expenditure on the shifting of office records, furniture and payment of TA/DA and other concessions to staff is estimated at Rs. 17 lakhs.

The expenditure likely to be incurred on office and residential accommodation for the staff is estimated at about Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 129 lakhs respectively.

श्री रमापति सिंह : इस आफिस में जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी भाषा क्या है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Bulk of them, say, about 600 are from UP and about 300 are from Mathura.

श्री रमापति सिंह : मैंने यह पूछा था कि इस आफिस में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की मातृभाषा क्या है? मथुरा में आफिस रहने से इनके बच्चों को यहां शिक्षा की सुविधाएं थीं। अब जब यह आफिस वहां भेजा जा रहा है तो इन कर्मचारियों के परिवार जिन सुविधाओं से वंचित हो जाएंगे, क्या सरकार उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है?

इस वित्तीय संकट के समय में सरकार के लिए इतना रुपया खर्च करना उचित है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Arrangements will be made in Nasik for the education of their children. The amount of expenditure is justifiable because it is necessary for the Pay Accounts office to move there. There is the regiment or depot concerned and along with it there is the record office and with the record office there is the pay accounts office. They constitute the unit and they have to be at one place. The decision to shift to Nasik Road was taken as long ago as in 1957. Because of difficulty of accommodation etc. effect was given to the movement of the artillery depot regiment and artillery record office only in 1966. At that time the Pay Accounts Office was also to move along with them but the accommodation earmarked for them was taken up by some other office. Therefore it was decided to construct a building for them and till then Pay Accounts Office was to remain at Mathura. For financial constraints and other reasons construction was delayed. Now at last the decision was taken to entrust the work to the construction corporation of Maharashtra Government. As soon as it is ready the Pay Accounts Office should move there. The decision to move the Pay Accounts Office was taken last year.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मथुरा वह क्षेत्र है जिस में कृष्ण ने जेल में जन्म लिया था और कृष्ण ही कंस के वध का कारण बने थे। इसी तरीके से जनता पार्टी ने यहां जेल में जन्म लिया और उनका वध किया। सब से पहले जनता पार्टी का परिणाम मथुरा से आया। सत्य और अहिंसा का वह प्रतीक है, असत्य पर सत्य की विजय का वह प्रतीक है। मथुरा भारत के एक प्रदेश का वह अंग है जो भारत का प्रतीक है। मथुरा का दोष यह है कि जनता पार्टी का जन्म वहां जेल में हुआ है, उसका दोष यह है कि सब सीटें जनता पार्टी को दीं, उसने श्री मोरार जी देसाई को प्रधान मंत्री बनाया, उसका दोष यह है कि नाना जी देशमुख और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को उसने इमरजेंसी के दौरान शरण दी। मथुरा में राधा और कृष्ण के नाम की एक फैक्ट्री चलती है वर्ना सब मथुरा को उजाड़ने में लगे हुए हैं। पटेल साहब को पता ही नहीं है। आठ सौ आदिमियों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है। जो रिकार्ड आफिस है वह यहां आराम से आ सकता है उस पर सिर्फ दो लाख रुपए का खर्चा है और इसके जाने पर चार करोड़ का खर्चा होगा। सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे पहले केन्द्र के दफ्तर मथुरा और मेरठ वगैरह में थे। उनको धीरे धीरे हटा लिया गया है। पहले वहां से और भी दफ्तर हटाए गए हैं। अब यह मथुरा से तीसरा दफ्तर हटाया जा रहा है। जो तथ्य हैं, उनको सत्य से दूर किया जा रहा है। रिकार्ड आफिस पहसे यहां था। और फ़ौज का आफ़िस कभी भी नहीं था? मंत्री जी ने सही बात नहीं कही। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के आदेश के मुताबिक और अपनी आदत के ख़िलाफ कभी सदन में नहीं बोला, चाहे कुछ भी हुआ हो, मैं बर्दास्त करता रहा हूं। लेकिन आखिर मैं भेड़ बकरी तो नहीं हूं, वहां का प्रतिनिधि हूं। मुझे शर्म आती है हम सब उस जेल के और कृष्ण के प्रतीक हो कर मथुरा को कंशवाशी बनकर अब उजाड़ रहे हैं। यह फ़ैसला था कांग्रेस सरकार का। मुझे अफ़सोस है कि माननीय मोरार जी, माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, माननीय चरण सिंह, और माननीय राज नारायण जैसे व्यक्ति जो भगवान के भक्त हों, भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता के प्रतीक हैं, वह चुप कैसे हैं। पटेल साहब से मेरी नाराजगी नहीं है क्योंकि इनको तो इसका ज्ञान ही नहीं है।

आर्मी हैडक्वार्टर के मथुरा आफिस से अन्य आफ़िसों के मुकाबले बहुत कम शिकायतें हैं। इसका प्रमाण इस आफिस को लगातार कई सालों से मिले हुए प्रशंसापत्र से है।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): You laboured so much about Mathura. You put your question first. Mathura has a certain importance because of Lord Krishna. Also Mathura has the distinctive honour of driving away Lord Krishna from Mathura to Dwarka!

श्री मनी राम बागडी : यह सही बात है कि मथुरा से द्वारका गए थे कृष्ण। लेकिन मथुरा को उजाड़ने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि संसार में सम्मानित करने के लिए। और आप मथुरा को उजाड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं। यह कंशवंशी बात है

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मथुरा से इस दफ्तर को न हटा कर के क्या सरकार और मोरार जी भाई विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि जो रेकार्ड आफ़िस है उसको वापस मथुरा में लाया जाएगा ताकि मथुरा के महत्व को बढ़ाया जाय ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the hon. Member raised a question of bringing the Record Office back to Mathura. The Record Office can be brought back of course to Mathura. But, then, that would also mean that we shall have to bring back the Army Regiment which is there now.

श्री मनी राम बागडी : पहले रेजीमेंट नहीं था वहां पर।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member says that it was not so. But my information from the records of the Army Headquarters is that regiment was there and, therefore, I cannot say anything more than that.

Now, the hon. Member's question is to bring back the Record Office to Mathura. Assuming that we decide that it is a practical policy to bring back the Record Office to Mathura, the cost would be much more than the cost of shifting of Pay Accounts Office to Nasik Road. Apart from the fact that the main purpose would not be served, the difficulty of the Army Headquarters will remain there. So, the shifting of the Record Office from Nasik Road to Mathura is entirely out of the question. From their point of view, it is most desirable that the Pay Accounts. Office move to Nasik Road as early as possible.

But, as I said, half the people or less than half of them would move not immediately but in the middle of next year and the rest of them would move in the year after, that is, in 1979.

श्री मनी राम बागडी : मेरे पूरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने यह कहा था कि क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है। सरकार से बात की गई है इस मामले में, प्रधान मंत्री जी, चरण सिंह जी इन से बात की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह कैबिनेट डेसिशन है ? पहले कैबिनेट डेसीशन नहीं लिया गया था। क्या अब इस के ऊपर कैबिनेट डेसीशन लिया जाएगा ? क्या मोरार जी भाई इस को दोबारा री-कंसीडर करेंगे। मथुरा कृष्ण की जन्मभूमि है, यह मामूली सवाल नहीं है।

श्री मोरार जी देसाई : मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूं, क्यों कि वह हिन्दी में समझना चाहते हैं तो मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हर एक सवाल कैबिनेट में नहीं लिया जाता। क्योंकि सम्मानित सदस्य मथुरा से आते हैं इसीलिए मथुरा का इम्पार्टेंस उन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा है, यह मैं समझ सकता हूं. . .

श्री मनी राम बागडी : आप ने मुझे भेजा था।

श्रीमोरार जी देसाई : मैंने आप को वहां भेजा जरूर मगर क्या इसलिए कि मथुरा को ऐसा चढ़ा दें कि वह आकाश पर चढ़ जाय।

सवाल यह नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि प्रबन्ध करना है तो यह ठीक है या नहीं, सब के हित में है या नहीं, यह देखना होता है। और मैं इतना उनको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि मैं जरूर इसको देख लूंगा।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और न सिर्फ उन आठ सौ लोगों बल्कि उन आठ सौ परिवारों से सम्बन्धित लोगों के सामने यह समस्या उपस्थित है। मैं मंत्री जी के सामने कुछ तथ्य रखना चाहूंगा, फिर सवाल पूछूंगा।

सी डी ए के सबसे बड़े अधिकारी मिस्टर धीर हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी सी डी ए के कहने पर ही काम कर रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि सी डी ए ने कभी रेकमेंड किया होगा लेकिन 15-6-77 को सी डी ए और वहां के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच जो वार्ता हुई है उस में सी डी ए खुद ही मानते हैं कि मथुरा का पे ऐंड एकाउन्टस आफिस किसी कीमत पर नहीं बदलना चाहिए। यह तथ्य मेरे पास है और मैं आपके सामने पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

"The CDA and the Joint CDA gave patient hearing to the staff representatives and felt that the feelings of the staff on the points mentioned at para 4 above were genuine."

इसका मतलब यह है कि जो आदेश दिया गया उस आदेश को वे सही नहीं मानते हैं और वे यह खुद मानते हैं कि मथुरा का जो पे ऐंड एकाउंट्स आफिस है वह मथुरा में ही रहना चाहिए।

जहां तक दफ्तर बदलने का सवाल है विगत दिनों में आपात काल के दौरान क्षेत्रीयवाद को बढ़ावा मिला है और मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि नार्थ इंडिया के दस आफिसेज को बदला गया है जिसमें पी सी टी सी का आफिस अलवर से बंगलौर ले जाया गया है और इसी तरह से और दफ्तरों को भी बदला गया है। मेरा मतलब है कि आपात काल के दिनों में क्षेत्रीयवाद को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है।

एक बात मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि धीर साहब खुद मानते हैं कि इस आफिस को बदलना ठीक नहीं है और वित्त मंत्री जी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि ए आर सी टी का पे ऐंड एकाउंटस आफिस पूना में है जब कि उसका रेकार्ड आफिस औरंगाबाद में है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि दोनों आफिस एक साथ रह सकते हैं। वहां बदलने पर जो लोग यहां से जायेंगे उन के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का माध्यम वहां मराठी होने से कठिनाई पड़ेगी।.....

(व्यवधान)....

मैं सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसके स्टाफ में 400 लोगों की कमी हैं लेकिन उस कमी के बाद भी इन का कार्य संतोषजनक है तो क्यों इन को वहां से बदला जा रहा है?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. According to the rules a question is not admitted if it exceeds 150 words. How is it that the Chair is allowing supplementaries arising out of the question which contains more than 150 words?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order but I hope the hon'ble Member will follow what you have said. The Members can have restraint.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the hon'ble Member has said that the Controller of Defence Accounts made a certain statement to the effect that Pay Accounts Office may stay at Mathura. My definite information is that the Controller of Defence Accounts has not said anything of that kind. That is not his view. The view of the Army Headquarters as well as the Defence Accounts is that the Pay Accounts Office should go to Nasik along with the Record Office and the Artillery Centre. That, I think, is all that you want.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Is it not a fact that these two offices had been functioning very smoothly since 1946? What is the advantage in having this policy of bringing together both the Pay & Accounts Office and the Record Office at Nasik when there are other Offices which can exist at different places? What is the advantage when this Pay and Accounts Office has won appreciation from the C. G. D. A.? What is the advantage in displacing so many persons which will affect their efficiency and work because of lack of facilities there both for education of their children and for their accommodation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has been wrongly informed about the Pay Accounts Offices of other Regiments being separate. Everywhere the Pay Accounts Office is alongside the Record Office as well as the concerned Regiment. So, far as educational facilities, etc. are concerned, as I said already, they will be taken care of when the people move there.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : अभी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो पढ़कर सुनाया कि वहां के कंट्रोलर आफ डिफेन्स एकाउंट्स और ज्वाइंट कंट्रोलर आफ डिफेन्स एकाउन्ट्स की यह राय है तो उस राय के खिलाफ उन्होंने कहा कि मैं डेफिनिट तौर पर कहता हूं कि यह बात नहीं है । इस प्रकार से उन्होंने माननीय सदस्य को चनौती दी है । मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी साबित करें कि किस आधार पर वे यह कह रहे हैं ? इसके लिए उनके पास कोई आधार या सबूत होना चाहिये ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have just now received a note from the Officer who is here, that he denies that he told the staff of P.A.O. that they should stay in Mathura.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि मथुरा का हमारे देश की संस्कृति में और इतिहास में बड़ा विशेष महत्व है । हमारे देश में ही नहीं सारे संसार में जहां जहां श्रीकृष्ण की प्रतिभा का प्रकाश पहुंचा है वहां मथुरा के प्रति श्रद्धा है । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस दफ्तर के विषय में तो प्रधान मंत्री जी देख लेंगे लेकिन अगर वहां से कोई दफ्तर जा रहा है तो पर्यटन मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुये है, क्या वे मथुरा के लिए कोई बड़ी सुन्दर विशाल योजना बनायेंगे ताकि इस देश के लोग ही नहीं बल्कि संसार के लोग मथुरा में जाकर अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर सकें और मथुरा के लोगों को भी लाभ हो सके ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Elimination of Middlemen in Vanaspati Industry

*487. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to eliminate the middlemen in the Vanaspati Industry;

(b) whether these middlemen have been indulging in blackmarketing;

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this matter; and

(d) what alternative arrangements are being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) There is at present no statutory control on the production, distribution and pricing of vanaspati. The industry has, however, agreed to a voluntary discipline in pricing and distribution and the industry has

further agreed to take action against any distributor who charges more than the agreed price.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

International Airports Authority

*489. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the functioning of the International Airports Authority; and

(b) the total amount spent on it during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The question of reconstituting the International Airports Authority of India is under Government's consideration.

Improvements in the different services provided by the Authority is a continuous process. The Authority has effected improvements at the international airports at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras in

(i) Operational areas and equipment.

(ii) Passenger facilitation areas,

(iii) cargo handling spaces and

(iv) other services.

These improvements have been effected in a phased manner consistent with the requirements of the public, volume of traffic and the availability of resources.

(b) The Authority spent a total amount of Rs. 2533.24 lakhs during 1975-76 and 1976-77. However, during the same period, the Authority received a budgetary support of Re. 147 lakhs from the Central Government, which was sanctioned in 1976-77. No. budgetary support was sanctioned to the Authority during 1975-76.

Development of Handloom Industry in Assam

*493. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned under 20 point programme for the development of the handloom industry in Assam; and

(b) what are the schemes taken by Government of Assam and what is the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have sanctioned two special projects for Assam, one Intensive Development Project to cover 10,000 looms and one Export Production Project to cover 1,000 looms. The Intensive Development Project is located at Nalbari in Kamrup District of Assam, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 1.85 crores shared between the Central Government and the State Govarnment. Out of this amount, the first instalments of Rs. 15 lakhs (Rs. 11.25 lakhs as loan and Rs. 3.75 lakhs as grant) has already been relased to the State Government in 1976-77 by way of an advance payment. Further amounts are to be released after the State Government furnish utilisation certificates in this regard.

2. Export Production Project primarily consists of silk handlooms and is located at Sualkuchi and Upprahali areas of Kamrup district. It has a total financial outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs, met entirely by the Government of India. The Government of India have released the first instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs (Rs. 7.5 lakhs loan and Rs. 2.5 lakhs as grant) to the State Government in 1976-77.

Further releases are to be made on receiving utilisation certificates from the Government of Assam.

3. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 25 lakhs (Rs. 15 lakhs for Intensive Development Project and Rs. 10 lakhs for Export Production Project) have already been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Government of Assam in the year 1976-77.

4. Under the handloom cooperative development programme of the Government of India, Rs. 5 lakhs was released to the Government of Assam for giving share captial assistance to its Apex Marketing Institution for the year 1976-77.

5. In addition to the funds provided under the Central Plan during 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs was made in the State Plan for the Intensive Development Project. Besides, Rs. 2.40 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Nationalised Banks under the D. R. I. Scheme for weavers in Assam. A total provision of Rs. 62 lakhs is being made in the State Plan for 1977-78 (Rs. 34.50 lakhs within the cooperative sector and Rs. 27.50 lakhs outside the cooperative sector).

6. Besides the Intensive Development Project and the Export Production Project mentioned above, the Government of Assam has a DRI Scheme of Bank Finance for weavers spread all over the State. Under this scheme the State Government had sponsored 5,000 applications to the Nationalised Banks for financial assistance and about 652 weavers have benefited under the scheme so far. In the case of Intensive Development Project and Export Production Project mentioned above the State Government had sponsored 1,000 weavers for receiving credit under the DRI Scheme and 255 weavers have benefited by the loans under this scheme so far.

Distribution of Viscose Filament Yarn

*494. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps for ensuring distribution of viscose filament yarn to the handloom weavers without any middle agencies; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take over all production of viscose filament yarn for distribution instead of 60 per cent of the total production as at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The present system of distribution of viscose filament yarn to the weavers directly is through a voluntary agreement between the spinners and the weavers. Under this agreement, a part of the production of the spinning units is distributed directly to the weavers at agreed fair prices and the remaining portion sold in the market by the spinners through their dealers.

There is no proposal, at present, to take over all production of viscose filament yarn for distribution. The Government is taking steps for augmentation of supplies of yarn to meet the shortage. Steps are also being taken for effective implementation of the existing agreement and formulation of a new voluntary agreement.

Non-Utilisation of Soviet Loan

*495. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* dated 6th June, 1977 under the caption, 'Soviet Loan Likely to remain Unutilised'; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein?

THE MNISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Taking into account the facts that all Soviet assistance is tied to specific projects and that the pace of its utilisation is dependent on the progress made by the various projects, Government are generally satisfied with the pace of utilisation of loans previously extended by the Soviet Union and are of the view that the loan of Roubles 250 million recently extended by the Soviet Union will be utilised for projects which have already been approved or are to be approved in future.

Loan Given by Nationalised Banks for Agricultural Purposes

*496. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given as loan for agricultural purposes by the nationalised banks during the last three years, (year-wise);

(b) the percentage of the above amount in relation to the total amount given as loan for all purposes, by the Banks, year-wise; and

(c) the criteria, if any being followed by the banks, to ascertain the credit-worthiness of the loanees; and whether the criteria are common to all the banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Bank-Group-wise data relating to credit extended by all the public sector banks for agricultural purposes as on the last Friday of December 1974, 1975 and 1976, together with the percentage of agricultural advances to total advances are given below:

(Amounts in Crores of Rs.)

Bank Group	December 1974		December 1975		December 1976	
	No. of A/cts.	Balance out-standing	No. of A/cts.	Balance out-stading	No. of A/cts.	Balance out-standing
A. *State Bank of India Group*						
Direct Finance	666458	155·77	948660	228·07	1473991	326·08
Indirect Finance	117063	73·48	136837	85·84	209993	106·64
TOTAL (A)	783521	229·25	1085497	313·91	1683984	432·72
Percentage of (A) to total advances of the Group		10·3%		10·8%		11·8%
B. 14-*Nationalised Banks*						
Direct Finance	1253405	322·55	1742968	430·42	2434287	589·90
Indirect Finance	176472	153·78	204454	192·57	282599	206·60
TOTAL (B)	1429877	476·33	1947422	622·99	2716886	796·50
Percentage of (B) to total advances of the group		10·7%		11·2%		11·1%
Percentage of (A) & (B) to total advances of all public sector banks		10·6%		12·5%		11·3%

(c) The main emphasis laid by all commertial banks, including the nationalised banks, in granting agricultural credit is on the credit-worthiness of the project to be financed. If a project is viable and is capable of generating adequate surplus to repay the loan, banks consider it cerditworthy irrespective of considerations of securtiy.

Short term loans for production purposes (Crop loans) are granted on the basis of the size of the holding and the scales of finance laid down for the particular crop. Medium term loans are related to the income generating potential of the proposed investment rather than to the size of the holding.

Emphasis is also laid on financing small and potentially viable farmers.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान जब्त किये गए तस्करी के सामान का मूल्य

*497. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल** : क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा जब्त किये गये तस्करी के सामान का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(ख) क्या जब्त किये गये सामान का पुन: निर्यात किया गया और यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना धन अर्जित किया गया;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस सामान का निर्यात करने का है ; और

(घ) जब्त किये गये सामान का इस समय अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री. (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) (क) और (घ). आपातस्थिति के दौरान सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने तस्करी का जो माल पकड़ा उसमें मुख्यत: सोना, संश्लिस्ट वस्त्र, घड़ियां, मसाले और हीरे थे । पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं का अनुमानित मूल्य लगभग 64 करोड़ रुपए है (जिसमें गाड़ियों और वाहनों का मूल्य भी शामिल है) ।

(ख) और (ग). आपतिस्थिति के दौरान पकड़े गये माल का निर्यात नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन, उनमें से कुछ वस्तुओं के निर्यात करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है ।

Lending Rate of Commercial Banks

*498. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether lending rates of commercial banks have gone down after the recent cuts in interest rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that while no general reduction as such in the interest rates on bank advances was announced in May 1977, the scheduled commercial banks were advised to charge, in view of the need to stimulate long term capital investment, a rate of interest not exceeding 12.5 per cent (inclusive of interest tax where applicable) on the term loans, for periods exceeding three years, extended by them for capital investment in industry. The earlier rates advised by the Reserve Bank for such loans were 15.0 per cent for terms exceeding three years

but less than seven years and 14.0 per cent for terms exceeding seven years.

Reserve Bank of India have also advised the banks to pass on the benefit of savings in interest costs on their deposits, to their borrowing constituents, particularly in the priority sectors. An assessment of the likely interest savings will, however, necessarily involve some time lag since the changes in the interest rates on Savings Bank Deposits have become effective from July 1, 1977 while those on fixed deposits have become effective from June 1, 1977 and are applicable only to fresh deposits and renewals.

Price preference to Public Sector in Government Purchases

*499. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to do away with the price preference given to the public sector in Government purchases;

(b) whether the previous Government had reviewed this policy in January, 1977 in view of a number of representations received by Government from private sector protesting against this policy, and had decided to continue price preference for another two years, and

(c) if so, the reasons for taking a fresh decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. Government have decided to withdraw the price preference extended to Public Sector Enterprises.

(b). The previous Government had, in January, 1977 examined the question of continuance of the price preference to the extent of 10 per cent to the Public Enterprises and decided that the policy in this regard need not be changed for a further period of two years, whereafter the matted was again to be reviewed.

(c) The matter was re-considered by the Government in June, 1977 in all its aspects. It was felt that the the performance of the Public Enterprises has improved in recent years, particularly in regard to utilisation of installed capacity. Many of these enterprises are also now in a position to compete with units in the Private Sector and secure contracts on inherent merits of their tenders Moreover, the scheme of price preference in regard to prices of products manufactured by the Public Enterprises amounts to grant of concealed subsidy and such indirect subsidy may mask inefficiency resulting in delay in initiating remedial action. It was, therefore, decided to withdraw the price preference.

Sale of Rapeseed Oil by Assam State Cooperative and Consumers Federation

*500. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Assam State Cooperative and Consumers Federation has sold in Calcutta a huge quantity of oil allotted for Assam to ease the acute scarcity and the consequent high price of mustard oil;

(b) if so, whether the Centre had allotted 2,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil imported by the STC for distribution through the STATFED;

(c) whether the STATFED lifted only 400 tonnes and reportedly sold out the remaining quantity in Calcutta at a price higher than the issue price of Rs. 6400 per tonne;

(d) whether some influential people are involved in the deal; and

(e) if so, whether Government have taken the action in the matter, if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: (a). No, Sir.

(b). As requested by the State Government 2000 tonnes of imported rapeseed oil were allotted to them. The STATEFED was not nominated by the Assam Government to lift this oil.

(c) The State Government has so far lifted through the agency of private parties about 812 tonnes, out of which over 500 tonnes has already reached Assam. No party was permitted to sell this oil in Calcutta.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Conditions of Service of Personnel to be Transferred to States as a Result of Separation of Accounts from Audit

*501. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have separated the accounts from audit as per the Amendment Act of 1976; and

(b) if so, what is Government's policy or the terms and conditions of service of personnel to be transferred to States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In terms of the proviso to Section 10 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 as amended by Amendment Act, 1976, accounts have been departmentalised in the Central Ministries and Departments, except for accounting of pensons. Accounts have been also separated from audit in Delhi Administration, Separation of accounts from audit has not yet been effected in any State.

(b) Transfer of personnel from Audit Department to States will arise in the event of introduction of separation of accounts from audit in the States.

The proposals for separation of accounts from audit received from some States are under consideration in consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General of India. At this stage no policy has been finalised regarding terms and conditions of transfer of staff.

गुजरात की आवास वित्त सोसाईटी को ऋण के लिए गजरात सरकार का अनुरोध

*502. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम से गुजरात की हाउसिंग फाइनेंस सोसायटी को भारी मात्रा में ऋण मिलने के कारण यह सोसायटी बहुत कठिनाई में है और क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई मांग की है और यदि हां, तो कब और ऋण की कितनी राशि की मांग की है ;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) गुजरात सरकार ने इस सोसायटी के लिए जून, 1975 के पहले और उसके बाद की अवधि लिए कितने ऋण की मांग की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). शायद माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय गुजरात की हाउसिंग फाइनेंस सोसायटी को हुई उस कठिनाई से है जिसका उसे भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों के नाकाफी होने के कारण सामना करना पड़ा । हाल ही में गुजरात सरकार ने जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा उक्त सोसा-

यटी को चालू वर्ष में 20 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण दिये जाने के लिए लिखा है । सरकार इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ग) पहले के वर्षों में सोसायटी ने जीवन बीमा निगम को सीधे ही ऋणों के लिए अनुरोध किया था। सोसायटी द्वारा 30 जून, 1975 तक और उसके बाद मांगे गए ऋणों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(करोड़ रुपए)

30 जून, 1975 तक	118
30 जून, 1975 के बाद .	30
	148

Purchase of Soyabean Oil From Brazil by S. T. C.

*503. SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation purchased 9500 metric tonnes of Soyabean Oil from Brazil which reached at Kandla Port on the 20th May, 1977;

(b) whether on reaching the Kandla port the total consignment of soyabean oil was found contaminated;

(c) whether this contaminated soyabean oil has been considered unfit for human consumption;

(d) the cause of the contamination and how this contaminated oil is being disposed of; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The vessel arrived on the 22nd May, 1977.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Working of Rural Banks

*504. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the rural banks; and

(b) if so, what are the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M PATEL): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have recently set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala to review the working of the Regional Rural Banks. The Committee is expected to submit its report in about three months.

वैल्डिंग इलैक्ट्रोड उपकरण का निर्यात

*3592. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैल्डिंग इलेक्ट्रोड उपकरण का निर्यात किन देशों को किया जाता है तथा 1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान प्रत्येक मामले में किये गये निर्यात का क्या मूल्य था; और

(ख) क्या भारत वैल्डिंग इलेक्ट्रोड का भी आयात करता है; और यदि हां, तो उसका देश-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान किये गये आयात का भारतीय मुद्रा में क्या मूल्य था ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क)

मूल्य लाख रु० में

1975–76 वैल्डिंग एलक्ट्रोड/उपस्कर	
मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य .	65.31
मलयेशिया . .	20,56
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात .	11,22
सीरिया . .	8.81
ईरान . .	7.59
सं० रा० अमरीका .	6.66
थाईलैण्ड . .	5.19
अन्य सहित योग .	172.62

वर्ष 1976–77 के लिए देशवार निर्यात उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु 1976-77 में वैल्डिंग एलक्ट्रोड्स/उपस्कर के 191.0 लाख रु० के कुल निर्यात हुये थे।

(ख) जी हां। ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

मूल्य लाख रु० में

देश	1975–76	1976–77 (अप्रैल-फरवरी)
आस्ट्रिया . .	—	0.38
फ्रांस . .	0.11	0.74
पश्चिम जर्मनी .	3.69	4.27
जापान . .	8.06	6.3[illegible]
कुवेत . .	—	2.01
स्वीडन . .	—	0.69
ब्रिटेन . .	7.27	5.06
सं० रा० अमरीका .	18.58	1.92
सोवियत संघ .	2.80	0.33
अन्य सहित योग	49.50	21.84

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम (डी० पी० आर०) में बनाये गए नये पद

3593. **श्री राम देनी राम :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम (डी०पी० आर०) में गत छः महीनों के दौरान कितने नये पद बनाये गये और उन पर काम कर रहे कितने पुराने कर्मचारियों को रखा गया है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम (डी० पी० आर०) के कुछ अधिकारियों को अपना त्यागपत्र देने को विवश किया गया था अथवा सेवा से हटाया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (दिल्ली, पंजाब तथा राजस्थान) लि० के मुख्यालय तथा इसके अधीन मिलों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या की आवश्यकताओं का आंकलन करने के बाद, पिछले 6 महीनों के दौरान निगम के मुख्यालय 8 24 नये पदों तथा उसके द्वारा प्रबन्धित में मिलों में 28 नये पदों का सृजन किया गया। इन पदों पर कोई भी पुराना कर्मचारी नहीं रखा गया है।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (दिल्ली, पंजाब तथा राजस्थान) लि० के किसी भी अधिकारी को नौकरी से त्यागपत्र देने के लिए विवश नहीं किया गया। तथापि, 4 अधिकारियों की सेवायें अकुशलता/संदिग्ध ईमानदारी के आधारों पर समाप्त की गई थी।

Airport at Kolhapur

3594. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Budget provision has been made for the construction of an airport at Kolhapur in Maharashtra State in the current year's Budget;

(b) if so, when the construction of the airport is likely to start; and

(c) when the construction of airport is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

चम्बल और होशंगाबाद क्षेत्र, मध्य प्रदेश के लिये विश्व बैंक की सहायता

3595. **श्री छविराम अर्गल :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर योजना के अधीन 1975–76 और 1976–77 के वित्तीय वर्षों में अलग अलग चम्बल और होशंगाबाद क्षेत्रों के लिये विश्व बैंक ने कितनी राशि दी थी :

(ख) 1977–78 के लिये कितनी राशि रखे जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में आयकर योजना के अधीन उन तहसीलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है ; और

(घ) क्या योजना के दूसरे चरण में उन तहसीलों में काम शुरू किया जायेगा जहां वह अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के चम्बल सिंचाई क्षेत्र के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ, जो उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देने वाली विश्व बैंक की एक संस्था हैं, 2.4 करोड़ डालर के एक ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। होशंगाबाद क्षेत्र में आयकर योजनाओं के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक ग्रुप के साथ कोई करार नहीं किया गया है ।

यद्यपि वर्ष 1975–76 में चम्बल आयकर परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक ग्रुप से कोई धन नहीं लिया गया था लेकिन वर्ष 1976–77 में प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में 2.26 करोड़ रुपये की रकम ली गई थी ।

(ख) परियोजना मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट में वर्ष 1977–78 में कुल मिलाकर 13 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ग) चंबल आयकर योजना की सभी तहसीलों में काम शुरू हो गया है ।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Representations from Rajasthan for location of a Dry Port

3596. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received representations from Rajasthan to press claim for location of a Dry Port somewhere in that State, nearest to Delhi; and

(b) whether Rajasthan's case is being considered for the Dry Port?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of locating the dry port is under consideration

बोकारो स्टील सिटी-बी में काम कर रहे डाक और तार कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

*3597. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चास और बोकारो स्टील सिटी (धनबाद) निकटवर्ती नगर हैं और वे एक दूसरे पर निर्भर करते हैं ;

(ख) या बोकारो स्टील सिटी में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता मिल रहा है जब कि चास बोकारो स्टील सिटी-बी में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के डाक तार कर्मचारियो को उक्त भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार धनबाद जिले में (बोकारो स्टील सिटी-बी) नगर में काम कर रहे डाक-तार कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते का भुगतान करवाने के बारे में व्यवस्था कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) चास और बोकारो स्टील सिटी (धनबाद) एक-दूसरे के निकट स्थित हैं। आवश्यक विवरणों के अभाव में, जिन्हें मंगवाया गया है, इस स्थिति में यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि क्या वे एक-दूसरे पर निर्भर हैं।

(ख) बोकारो स्टील सिटी को, जिसकी जनसंख्या 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 94,000, है केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों—जिनमें डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, को मकान किराया भत्ते की अदायगी के प्रयोजन के लिए 'सी' श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। किन्तु 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार चास की जनसंख्या केवल 13,152 है और वह केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए वर्गीकरण किये जाने योग्य नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) बोकारो स्टील सिटी-बी में काम करने वाले डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों और अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराये भत्ते की अदायगी के प्रश्न पर, इसको बोकारो स्टील सिटी पर निर्भरता और उससे वास्तविक दूरी के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों से आवश्यक विवरण प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा। इस सूचना के अभाव में इस स्थिति में यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि क्या इस स्थान पर तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जा सकता है अथवा नहीं ।

धागे की कीमत में वृद्धि

3598. **डा० रामजी सिंह :**

श्री पी० राजगोपाल नायडू :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति लाग किये जाने के पूर्व धागे की कीमत कब से बढ़नी आरम्भ

हुई और आपात स्थिति के दौरान मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई दर्ज की गई और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) आपात स्थिति उठा लिये जाने के बाद जनता सरकार के शासन में धागे के मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि दर्ज की गई और इसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का धागे के मूल्यों में वृद्धि रोकने का पक्का इरादा हैं और इसके मूल्य कब तक कम करने का प्रस्ताव है और कितने प्रतिशत; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि एक ओर धागे के मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर उक्त धागे से उत्पादित कपड़े के मूल्य बाजार में लगभग वही हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लाखों बुनकर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) सूत की कीमतें 1974 के आरम्भ से ही बढ़नी शुरू हो गई थीं। आपातकाल के दौरान सूत की कीमतों में 32.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। धागे की कीमत में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण रुई की कीमतों में वृद्धि था।

(ख) मार्च, 1977 से सूत की कीमत में जो वृद्धि हुई वह 18 जून, 1977 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह तक 3.6 प्रतिशत थी। इस वृद्धि का कारण बाजार में मांग तथा पूर्ति के तत्व थे और कुछ हद तक रुई की कीमतों में वृद्धि भी इसका कारण थी।

(ग) धागे की कीमतों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सभी सम्भव कदम उठाय जा रहे हैं। इस दिशा में सूती मिलों तथा जिन राज्यों में भारी संख्या में हथकरघे हैं उनकी सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करके जो उपाय आरम्भ किये गये हैं, वे ये है : शीर्ष संस्थाओं को एक्स-मिल कीमतों पर विपुल सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करना और यदि आवश्यक हो तो मिलों द्वारा यार्न डिपुओं का खोला जाना। अभी इतनी जल्दी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उपरोक्त उपायों के फलस्वरूप सही-सही कितने प्रतिशत कमी आयेगी।

(घ) थोक कीमतों के सूचकांक से पता चलता है कि मार्च और जून, 1977 के बीच सूत की कीमत 3.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ी और इसी अवधि में हथकरघा वस्त्र की कीमतें (शक्तिचालित करघे के कपड़े को मिलाकर) 12.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ी।

Pricing and distribution of items handled by State Trading Corporation

3599. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee had been constituted to go into the question of pricing and distribution of items handled by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the detals thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a Pricing Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports which determines the sale price for distribution of canalised items to actual users, including registered exporters. This Committee consists of members representing Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) Ministry Technical Development, Development of Industry, Directorate General of Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Department of Steel and the Ministry of Commerce. Representatives of canalising agencies concerned are also associated with the deliberations of this Committee.

Proposal from Millioners' Association

3600. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be plesed to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Mill-owners' Association indicating possibility for the Mill industry, the decentralised powerlooms and handlooms to work with a common purpose and united action within the frame-work of a national textile plan;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the proposal is in accordance with the National Textile Plan; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has submitted a memorandum to the Government containing proposals for a national textile policy. The memorandum contains suggestions covering all sectors of the textile industry. A comprehensive policy, covering the various sectors of the textile industry is under formulation which will also take into account the suggestions made by the Federation.

Air India Pilots

3601. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that two aged Air India pilots who want to retire after 25 years of flying are forced to fly against their wishes by the management?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): No, Sir. The two pilots had submitted their resignation to the management of Air-India in April, 1977. The resignation of one of them who had put in 20 years of service was accepted with effect from 25-5-77. The other pilot who had put in 31 years of service could be released on 12-7-77. However at his own request he has been allowed to continue in service upto 31-8-77 after which he will avail of his privilege leave and will be released with effect from 15-11-77.

Remittances by Indians living abroad

3602. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount remitted by the Indians from abroad has increased in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the incentives offered to them for regular legal remittance to India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Quick estimates of total inward remittances from the year 1973 onwards are furnished below:—

(Figures in Crores)

Year	Amount.
1973	396.11
1974	569.31
1975	1,053.76
1976	1,514.86

The above figures are gross non-export receipts which include all kinds of receipts such as airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts etc., besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'inward remittances' namely (i) family maintenance, (ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfer and (iv) money order receipts.

A sample survey made by the Reserve Bank of India in 1976 had revealed that private inward remittances reflected a rising trend to a significant extent.

(c) The incentives offered to non-resident Indians which have contributed to the increased flow of inward remittances are indicated below:—

(i) Indians resident abroad were allowed in 1970 to open non-resident (external) accounts designated in rupees. The balances in such accounts are freely repatriable and the income on the balances is free of Indian income-tax. This did not provide protection against exchange risk.

(ii) A new scheme has been introduced with effect from 1-11-1975 in which persons of Indian nationality or origin are allowed to open accounts in designated currencies (at present only pound sterling and US dollars) and funds as well as the interests earned thereon will be repaid to the account-holder or transferred elsewhere under his instructions in the same currency. These accounts enjoy additional facilities in regard to operation like other non-resident (external) rupee accounts.

(iii) Investment opportunities for Indians residing abroad have been liberalised. Non-resident Indians or persons of Indian origin can invest in any public/private limited company or any partnership/proprietorship in India irrespective of the nature of the activities subject to the investor giving an undertaking not to seek repatriation of capital as well as the income accuring thereon. Under another scheme, non-resident Indians are allowed to invest in new equity issues of new companies in India in a wide range of selected industries up to 20 per cent of the equity capital with full repatriation facilities in respect of capital and income earned theron. In respect of Appendix I and export-oriented industries, investment upto 74 per cent is allowed.

(iv) Relatives of non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin are eligible to apply for priority allotment of motor-cars/scooters/agricultural tractors/cement against receipt of foreign exchange from abroad.

मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर की बकाया राशि

3603. **श्री राघवजी :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 31 मार्च, 1977 को ऐसे कितने आयकरदाता थे जिनकी ओर आयकर बकाया है और उसकी कुल राशि क्या है ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रथम पांच करदाताओं के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच. एम० पटेल): (क) मांगी गयी सूचना, आयकर आयुक्त मध्य प्रदेश–I तथा II के अधिकार क्षेत्रों के अनुसार उपलब्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के अनुसार नहीं और वह इस प्रकार है :—

31–3–77 की स्थिति के अनुसार मामलों की संख्या	196206*
31–3–77 की स्थिति के अनुसार बाकी पड़ी बकाया की रकम	संकल बकाया: 23 करोड़ रु०
	शुद्ध बकाया: 15·73 करोड़ रुपये

*इस रकम में 1 लाख रुपये तक की बकाया के सम्बन्ध में मांग तथा वसूली रजिस्टर में की गयी प्रविष्टियों की संख्या और ऐसे करदाताओं की संख्या बतायी गई है, जिनकी तरफ 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक की बकाया है ।

(ख) अद्यतन कर-निर्धारित आय के आधार पर चोटी के पांच कर-दाताओं के नामों तथा आय कर आयुक्त मध्य प्रदेश-I तथा II के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में 31-3-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार उनकी तरफ पड़ी शुद्ध बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना निम्नानुसार है :

क्रम सं०	कर-निर्धारिती का नाम	बकाया पड़ी शुद्ध रकम
1.	ग्वालियर रेयन सिल्क मेन्युफैक्चरिंग वीविंग कम्पनी लिमि०, नागदा	कुछ नहीं
2.	मैसर्स मोहनलाल हरगोविन्द-दास टोबेको कम्पनी, जबलपुर	कुछ नहीं
3.	मसर्स मोहन लाल हरबंस-लाल, जबलपुर	कुछ नहीं
4.	मैसर्स काले खां मोहम्मद हनीफ, भोपाल	कुछ नहीं
5.	भगवानदास सोभानाथ, सागर	कुछ नहीं

Demand of units issued by Unit Trust of India

3604. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late there has been a lull in the demand of Units issued by the Unit Trust of India;

(b) the reasons for this sudden depression in the demand of Units; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up the sale of Units?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There has not been any fall in the sale of units. On the contrary, during the last accounting year 1976-77, (July—June), the sale of units under the 1964 schemes amounted to Rs. 33.50 crores, representng a step up of 61.3 per cent over the previous year's level of Rs. 20.76 crores. At Rs. 33.50 crores, the volume of sales in 1976-77 has been the highest level achieved in any single year so far. The number of unit accounts has also increased from 56,748 to 68,859.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In January 1975, Government exempted income from units upto Rs. 2,000 from income-tax and investment in units upto Rs. 25,000 from wealth tax. These exemptions are continuing.

(2) During 1976-77, Government has given a publicity grant of Rs. 12.50 lakhs to the Trust for popularising units in semi-urban and rural areas.

(3) The Unit Trust has established Chief Representative Offices in eight selected districts in Punjab and Haryana and six selected districts in Gujarat.

(4) In the changes introduced in the 1977-78 budget in regard to taxation of capital gains, units have been included in the category of specified assets investment in which will qualify for tax exemption of capital gains.

Payment of Excise Duty by Stainless Steel Re-rolling Firms

3605. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of excise duty paid by the Stainless Steel re-rolling firms from 31st March, 1973 to 31st March, 1977; and

(b) tonnage (re-rolled material) on which excise duty was paid, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The information asked for is available in respect of 18 (out of 22) Central Excise Collectorates.

As regards part (a) of the question, a sum of Rs. 1,33,90,544 was paid as Central Excise duty by the stainless steel re-rolling firms, in these Collectorates, from 31st March, 1973 to 31st March, 1977.

As regards part (b) of the question, the tonnage (re-rolled material) on which excise duty was paid in these 18 Collectorates, was as follows:

Year	Metric tonnes
1973-74	25590·224
1974-75	12413·479
1975-76	23862·252
1976-77	41827·527

The information in regard to the remaining 4 Collectorates of Central Excise (Allahabad, Baroda, Nagpur and Poona) is being obtained and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Procurement of new Aircraft for Indian Airlines

3606. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of existing contracts or fresh proposals to procure new aircraft to supplement the existing fleet of Indian Airlines;

(b) the broad outlines of operational and economic considerations for making these new purchases; and

(c) when will they arrive and be put into service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines signed an Agreement on 9th February, 1977 with the Boeing Commercial Airplane Company for the purchase of three advanced version Boeing 737 aircraft, fitted with Low Pressure Tyres and JT8D-17 engines. The price of each of these aircraft is US $ 8,011,083. The total project cost for the purchase of these three aircraft with spare engines, spare parts and equipment is Rs. 30.55 crores as approved by the Government of India. 90 per cent of the foreign exchange cost of this project will be financed out of US Dollar loans obtained from State Bank of India and the balance 10 per cent by Indian Airlines from its own resources. The terms and conditions of the Loan Agreement are being finalised. There is no fresh proposal for purchase of any aircraft.

(b) These three Boeing 737 aircraft have been selected mainly to cater to the needs of certain high density routes, which are presently served by turbo-prop aircraft. These aircraft will improve the route economics and result in better operational performance.

(c) The three Boeing 737 aircraft are due for delivery in October/November, 1977. They will be inducted into regular scheduled operations as part of the Corporation's Winter Schedule, effective November, 1977.

Import Duty on Stainless Steel

3607. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the firms and the individuals whom the Chief Controller of Imports kept in abeyance from

the benefits of import licences uptill now are seeking to get the existing import duty on stainless steel increased; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms/individuals who have been kept in abeyance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rates of interest in Post Office Saving Bank

3608. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post Office Saving Bank has also adopted the interest rates prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India on fixed deposits and savings; and

(b) if so, since when it is applicable?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no change in the interest rate structure for Time Deposits and Savings Accounts in Post Office Savings Bank.

उद्योगपतियों का अपने उत्पादों के मूल्य न बढ़ाने का निर्णय

3609. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :**
श्री कल्याण जैन :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन उद्योगपतियों के तथा सम्बद्ध उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने विभिन्न उत्पादों का मूल्य न बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) इस निर्णय के अनुसार उपभोक्ताओं को कौन-कौन सी मुख्य वस्तुएं उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध की जायेंगी;

(ग) उक्त कटौती के पश्चात् प्रत्येक वस्तु का मूल्य क्या होगा; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं कि व्यापारी एवं बिचौलिये इस निर्णय को निष्प्रभावी और गैर-कानूनी न बना दें ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) 31 मई, 1977 को बम्बई में कई उद्योगपति मिले और उन्होंने केवल हानि पर चल रहे एककों को छोड़कर तथा इस दशा में कि निवेशों की लागत अत्यधिक न बढ़े, 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक तैयार होने वाले अपने उत्पादों के मूल्य न बढ़ाने का स्वेच्छा से निर्णय किया। बम्बई की बैठक में जिन व्यापार संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया :—

1. लालभाई ग्रुप
2. टाटा
3. बिरला
4. मफतलाल
5. बाम्बे डाइंग
6. लार्सेन और टोबरो
7. डी०सी०एम०
8. किर्लोसकर
9. सिंघानिया
10. टयब इन्वेस्टमेंटस

ऐसा ही निर्णय 3 जून, 1977 को कलकत्ता में हुई बैठक में किया गया, जिसमें निम्नलिखित के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया :—

1. बंगुर ब्रादर्स
2. डंकन ब्रादर्स
3. मनील मेगर
4. बिरला आरगेनाइजेशन
5. संगरा ग्रुप आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज
6. जे० के० आरगेनाइजेशन
7. एलाइड रेसीन्स
8. हिन्दुस्तान डवेल्पमैंट
9. इण्डियन एल्युमिनियम
10. इण्डियन आक्सीजन
11. थापर ग्रुप
12. बाटा
13. क्लोराइड
14. ईस्टर्न पेपर
15. साहु जैन ग्रुप
16. जी०के० डब्ल्यू (गैस्ट कीन विलियम्स)

आटोमोटिव टायर मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसियेशन (पी) ने सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि वे फिलहाल कीमतों में वृद्धि नहीं करेंगे ।

(ख) तथा (ग). बम्बई और कलकत्ता की बैठकों में पारित किए गए प्रस्तावों में यह निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया कि कौन से उद्योग/उत्पाद स्वेच्छा से भाव न बढ़ने देने के निर्णय के अन्तर्गत आएंगे ।

(घ) उद्योगपतियों द्वारा किया गया निर्णय स्वेच्छा मूल्य संयम उपाय था ।

Production of Public Sector Industries

3610. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the production targets of items produced by public sector undertakings for the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether any preference has been given to production of heavy engineering items;

(c) if so, to what extent the production targets have been fixed in each case; and

(d) whether any new projects are likely to be established during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). It is the general policy of Government to improve the productivity of the Central Government enterprises. These cover not only the heavy engineering industries but also others like consumer goods industries, agro-based industries, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, minerals and metals, transportation and services etc.

(c) The production targets fixed for 1977-78 in some of the major industries are higher than the actual production achieved last year as indica-

ted below:—

Name of the Company	1977-78 production targets as a percentage increase over actual production of 1976-77
Coal India Ltd.	6
Hindustan Zink Limited	
(i) Zink Ingot	95
(ii) Lead	22
National Mineral Development Corporation :	
(i) Iron Ore (Bailadilla)	6
(ii) Iron Ore (Kiriburu)	25
Oil & Natural Gas Commission	
Crude Oil	43
Fertilizers	
(i) In terms of Nutrient 'N'	25
(ii) In terms of Nutrient 'P_2O_5'	117
Organic Chemicals	19
Drugs	10
Petroleum (I.O.C.)	7
Steel (Rourkela) Steel Ingots	3
Durgapur	
(i) Hot Metal	7
(ii) Steel Ingots	15
(iii) Saleable Steel	11
Garden Reach Shipbuilders	
(i) Ship-building	16
(ii) Diesel Engines	28
Hindustan Shipyard	
(i) Steel processed	17
Goa Shipyard	
(i) New Construction	113
(ii) Ship Repair	
Mazagon Docks Limited	
(i) Ship Construction	9
ii) Ships Repair	2
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	
(i) Earth Moving Equipment	2
(ii) Rail Coaches	11

(d) The major projects recommended by the Public Investment Board for Government's acceptance during the current financial year commencing in April 1977 are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of new projects cleared by PIB during the period 1-4-1977 till date

1. Modernisation of 1700 mm semi-continuous hot strip mill of Rourkela Steel Plant.

2. Regional Cattle-*cum*-Dairy development centres in Karnataka, M.P. and Rajasthan.

3. 3rd phase of the development of Bombay High and Bassein offshore oil-field.

4. Construction of 4th Oil-Berth at Butcher Island off Bombay.

खिलौना उद्योग

3611. श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खिलौना उद्योग में काम करनेवाले श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या आल इंडिया हैंडिक्राफट्स बोर्ड ने चाबी से चलने वाले खिलौनों, पी० वी० सी० निर्मित गुड़ियां तथा विविध प्रकार के खिलौनों के निर्माताओं को मान्यता नहीं दी है और इन्हें हैंडीक्राफट की श्रेणी में शामिल नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो खिलौना उद्योग की प्रगति, विकास और संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) विभिन्न प्रकार के परम्परागत और आधु-

निक खिलौनों का उत्पादन विविध प्रकार के बहुत से प्रतिष्ठानों में हो रहा है, जैसे कि कुटीर तथा ग्राम उद्योग, लघु एकक, और इनमें आधुनिक फैक्टरी-टाइप प्रतिष्ठान भी शामिल हैं। इन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों में काम कर रहे व्यक्तियों की सही संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ख) आधुनिक यंत्र से तथा बैटरी से चलने वाले खिलौने, जिनमें चाबी से चलने वाले खिलौने शामिल हैं, पी०वी०सी० की गुड़िया आदि 'हस्तशिल्प' ग्रुप में नहीं आती। पंजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिए आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण नीति में इस प्रकार के खिलौनों को उत्पाद ग्रुप "ग" के अन्तर्गत, "प्लास्टिक ग–28" में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

(ग) सर्वेक्षण करना, उद्योग को विशेषज्ञ सलाह देना और नकद प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना उन विभिन्न विकास/संवर्धन सम्बन्धी उपायों में हैं जो सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं।

Foreign Exchange Manipulations by Singhanias

3612. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) some members of the Singhania family at Calcutta, Kanpur and other places had been very recently found involved in foreign exchange racket;

(b) whether some members of the family particularly Gaur Hari Singhania, Bharat Singh Singhania were involved in serious invoice manipulation and other foreign exchange rackets; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No member of Singhania family at Calcutta, Kanpur and other places had been found involved in foreign exchange racket during the last one year.

Particulars of contraventions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, if any, punishable under the Customs Act, by the members of the Singhania family during the last one year, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Directorate of Enforcement had issued Show Cause Notices for violation of certain provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in three cases against two Companies and its Directors and Export Manager. Some members of the Singhania family are Directors in the above two companies. Shri Bharat Hari Singhania is a Director of one of these Companies and he was a Director of the other Company upto 11th February, 1971.

The Directorate of Enforcement had also issued Show Cause Notice for violation of certain provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act against a partnership firm in which three members of the Singhania family are partners.

All the four cases have been adjudicated by the Directorate of Enforcement. Two cases have ended in acquittal. In the other two cases one of the companies involved has been found guilty of certain charges and penalties of Rs. 6.5 lakhs and Rs. 1.75 lakhs have been imposed in the two cases. In these two cases the Export Manager of the Company has also been found guilty of certain charges and penalties of Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 17,500 have been imposed on him. Charges against others have been dropped.

In November, 1974, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta had issued detention orders against Shri Bharat Hari Singhania on the basis of the

materials made available by the Deputy Director of Enforcement, Calcutta, under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 but he could not be traced and detained till 19th December, 1974. On 19th December, 1974, when the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (Amendment) Ordinance was replaced by Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, it was not considered necessary by the Government to issue fresh detention orders against Shri Bharat Hari Singhania.

Particulars of contraventions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, if any, punishable under Customs Act by the members of the Singhania family are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भारत को अमरीकी सहायता

3613. **श्री मनोहर लाल :**

श्री उग्रसेन :

क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीकी संसद् की सीनेट समिति ने भारत को सीधी सहायता देने का पुनः प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रस्तावित सहायता राशि निर्माण कार्य की किन मदों पर खर्च की जायेगी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा पता चला है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की कांग्रेस के हाउस आफ रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्ज और सीनेट में अमरीका के 1978 के वित्त वर्ष के विदेशी सहायता विधेयक में भारत को फिर से सहायता देना शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश की है, किन्तु संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की कांग्रेस में इस विधेयक पर अभी पूरी तरह से विचार नहीं हो पाया है तथा सहायता कानून अन्तिम रूप से पास नहीं हुआ है ।

Expansion of Ashoka Hotel at Bangalore

3614. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to expand the Ashoka Hotel at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशों के दौरे पर गए प्रतिनिधिमण्डल पर व्यय

*3615. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा कितने प्रतिनिधिमण्डल विदेशों में भेजे गये और उनमें सम्मिलित व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं (सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी) उन की यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था और उन पर भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में कितना खर्च हुआ है ; और

(ख) वे कितनी अवधि तक बाहर रहे और विदेशों में उनकी यात्रा के क्या ठोस परिणाम निकले ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Discrimination in the Distribution of Essential Commodities

3616. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for discrimination in the distribution of essential commodities in respect of quantum value between (i) urban and rural sections and (ii) industrial and agricultural labour; and

(b) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The scale of allotment of essential commodities supplied by the Centre to the State Governments (Wheat, rice, levy sugar, controlled cloth, Kerosene oil and soft coke) as between different areas and different occupational groups is within the competence and discretion of the State Governments.

Rise in the Prices of Staple Dyes and Chemicals

3617. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 lakhs of U.P. weavers face starvation deaths due to the financial crisis as a result of rapid price rise of staples dye and other chemicals;

(b) if so, how far this is true; and

(c) what steps are being taken to save 40 lakhs of people from starvation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) There has been increase in prices of yarn and dyestuffs. However, no information has been received by the Government as indicated in the question.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा विमानों की खरीद

3618. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के उपयोग के लिए दो छोटे विमान श्री संजय गांधी के जरिए खरीदने का प्रस्ताव किया था;

(ख) क्या उसमें से एक विमान राज्य सरकार ने खरीद लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Loan by Nationalised Banks under Self-employment Scheme

3619. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of technically qualified young men who started industries in Delhi under self-employment scheme are now facing crisis or are already ruined due to the unsympathetic and bureaucratic attitude of the nationalised Banks in providing them loans and other assistance in time;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ameliorate their hardships;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration for providing easy and cheaper credit to educated unemployed for starting their own industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Some of the small units set up by the technically qualified young men in Delhi under self-employment schemes are reported to be sick on account of a variety of factors such as mismanagement, diversion of funds, shortage of raw material and lack of demand for their products.

(b) Having regard to the prospective viability of the units, banks draw up suitable nursing programmes and make efforts to rehabilitate the sick units.

(c) and (d). Public sector banks are, by and large, financing educated unemployed persons under special schemes formulated for the purpose, on liberalised terms. As such, advances form part of the priority sector, they are exempt from the operation of the minimum lending rate of interest prescribed by Reserve Bank of India.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में चयन किये गए अधिकारी और कर्मचारी

3620. **श्री मही लाल :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण बैंक सहित सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में श्रेणीवार कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं और चयन का क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त बैंकों ने लिखित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा एवं साक्षात्कार के पश्चात् चयन किये गये उम्मीदवारों की सूचियां प्रकाशित नहीं की थीं ;

(ग) क्या इन बैंकों के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने इन चयन सूचियों की अवहेलना की है और अपने मनचाहे व्यक्तियों को मनमाने ढंग से नियुक्त किया है ;

(घ) क्या नियुक्ति के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिये पदों के आरक्षण का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त गम्भीर अनियमितताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये भविष्य में सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सेवाओं में आरक्षण हेतु बैंकिंग सेवा आयोग नियुक्त करने का है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) वर्ष 1974, 1975 और 1976 के दौरान भारतीय स्टेट बैंक तथा 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा की गई भर्ती से सम्बन्धित यथा उपलब्ध सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई । देखिये संख्या LT 713/77]

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की योजना ऐसे छः बैंकों को अक्तूबर, 1975 में खोलने के साथ ही शुरू की गई थी । आरम्भ में इन बैंकों में प्रायोजक बैंकों द्वारा स्टाफ उपलब्ध कराया गया था जिसकी भर्ती नियमों आदि को अन्तिम रूप देने के पश्चात् क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा सीधी भर्ती करके अपने स्टाफ द्वारा बदला जाना था । अनुसूचित जाति/

अनुसूजित जनजाति के आरक्षण से सम्बन्धित सरकारी हिदायतें क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को अनुपालन के लिए प्रेषित कर दी गई हैं । इन बैंकों में वर्ष 1976 में हुई भर्ती के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने सूचना दी है कि प्राय: चुने गए उम्मीदवारों की सूची प्रकाशित नहीं की जाती परन्तु चुने गये उम्मीदवारों को अलग से सूचना भेज दी जाती है। बैंकों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार बैंकों में नियुक्तियां करते समय किसी भी चुने गये उम्मीदवार की उपेक्षा नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के आरक्षण की निर्धारित प्रतिशतताओं को ध्यान में रखते हैं । सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अर्हता और अर्हक-स्तरों में इन वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों को छूट देते रहे हैं । आरक्षित रिक्तियों की बकाया को भरने के लिए, कुछ बैंक केवल अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए ही लिपिकीय परीक्षायें लेते रहे हैं ।

(ङ) बैंकिंग सेवा आयोग अधिनियम 1975 (1975 का 42) के उपबन्ध क अधीन 21 फरवरी, 1977 से बैंकिंग सेवा आयोग की स्थापना की गई है ।

Misuse of authority by officials of Hotels managed by India Tourism Development Corporation

3621. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several complaints have been received with regard to misuse of authority by the officials of the Hotels managed by India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken against those officials for the misuse of the authority?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Complaints against certain officials of the India Tourism Development Corporation containing allegations relating to misuse of authority/official position in the matter of award of contracts, purchase of stores and material, recruitment of staff, use of staff cars, use of various hotel services and facilities as well mis-appropriation of money and stores, etc. have been received. Some of these complaints are being investigated departmentally and others by the CBI. The question of taking action against the officials concerned will arise only after the findings of the departmental/CBI investigations are known.

Abolition of Service Charges collected by the Barytes Exporters

3622. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to abolish 2 per cent service charges now being collected from the barytes exporters, as they are not doing any service regarding the export of barytes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): No, Sir. Keeping in view the export prices being obtained and the costs, the two per cent service charge is considered reasonable. M.M.T.C. is making international market studies and is helping in better unit value realisation on barytes exports.

Excise duty on Cigarettes

3623. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government levied excise or tax on cigarettes in the budget for 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) whether Government charged excise or tax only on tobacco in the aforesaid years;

(c) if so, what was the total loss to Government on that account;

(d) whether Government are aware that a large amount of money was paid by the cigarette manufacturers to the Congress Party for not charging excise or tax on packing paper etc.; and

(e) what action has been taken by Government against the officers who are responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Central excise duty is being levied on cigarettes since 1948. As part of the 1975-76 budget proposals, the rates of basic duty on cigarettes were increased by 5 per cent of *ad-valorem* but the rates of the additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax and of the auxiliary duty remained unchanged. In the 1976-77 budget, the duty structure on cigarettes was rationalised and the increase in revenue from cigarettes, after off-setting the decrease in auxiliary duty, was estimated at Rs. 12 crores for the year 1976-77.

(b) No, Sir; excise duty was levied both on cigarettes and on unmanufactured tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government are not aware of such a payment.

(e) Does not arise.

Quota of Controlled Cloth to be produced by Cotton Textile Mills

3624. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the details of statutory quota of controlled cloth required to be produced by Cotton Textile Mills and actual production thereof during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Controlled cloth produced by the Textile Mills against obligation fixed on them for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 was as follows:—

(in million Sq. Metres)

Year	Obligation	Production
1975 . . .	847·20	702·02
1976 . . .	491·72	434·83
1977 (Jan.-March) .	101·61	96·30

Excise duty on Khandsari

3625. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether burden of excise duty on Khandsari sugar industry has been increased by 500 per cent between 1974 to 1976;

(b) whether the Maharasntra Khandsari Manufacturers' Association has appealed to Government in April, 1977 to reduce the excise duty and save the Khandsari Sugar industry from economic problems; and

(c) if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the rates of compounded levy of Central Excise duty on Khandsari Sugar. The rates in force from time to time after 1-3-1970 are shown in the attached statement. There has been no change in the *ad valorem* rate of duty after 1-3-1975.

(b) and (c). A representation from the Association referred to was received on 27-4-1977, and a further representation was received on 2-7-1977 through four Members of Parliament. The Association has sought a reduction in the duty to the levels which were in force prior to 30-4-1974. The Association's request is being examined.

Statement

Weekly rates of compounded levy for units working with the aid of Sulphitation Plant.

Size of the Centrifugal

Height		Diameter		With Effect from		
Exceeding	Not Exceeding	Exceeding	Not Exceeding	1-3-70	30-4-74*	30-4-75
Cms.	Cms.	Cms.	Cms.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	22·9	..	45·7	880	1760	4400
22·9	30·5	45·7	61·00	1180	2360	5900
30·5	45·7	61·00	76·2	1720	3440	8600
Not otherwise specified				2280	4560	11400
Weekly rates of compounded levy for units working without the aid of Sulphitation Plant.						
..	22·9	..	45·7	590	1180	2360
22·9	30·5	45·7	61·00	780	1560	3120
30·5	45·7	61·00	76·2	1160	2320	4640
Not otherwise specified				1520	3040	6080

*Compounded Levy system suspended from 1-3-75 to 30-4-75.

Note :—Rates shown are consolidated rates *viz* basic duty under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, plus additional duty under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (58 of 1957).

Development of Powerloom Industry

3626. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the money set apart during 1976-77 for the development of powerloom industry in the country; and

(b) the licences given for powerlooms in the country during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Central and State Plan outlay for the development of the powerlooms industry during the year 1976-77 was Rs. 55 lakhs.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Airport at Bajpe

3627. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present airport at Bajpe in Mangalore Taluk is capable

of being developed for Boeing 737 operations and is capable to meet the requirements of the increasing air traffic;

(b) if not, whether the possibility of developing an alternative aerodrome at a new site for Boeing Services is being examined; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken or are being taken for the construction of a big airport and the details of the work so far done in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The existing aerodrome at Bajpe (Mangalore) is suitable for operation of advanced version of Boeing 737 aircraft with low pressure tyres. Indian Airlines have plans to introduce the advanced version of Boeing 737 aircraft on Bombay-Mangalore sector when these aircraft are received by the Corporation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Amount deposited with Nationalised Banks at Sub-Divisional and Lower Levels

3628. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) total volume of the amount deposited with the nationalised banks at sub-divisional and other lower levels throughout India during the years 1974—77;

(b) break-up of the figures Statewise;

(c) total volume of money deposited with such banks utilised for advancing loans and other credits to individuals and institutions in the rural areas; and

(d) the State-wise break-up of such figures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The available data regarding Statewise deposits and advances of the public sector banks are set out in statement I and statement II respectively, laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—714/77]

Change of Heads of Financial Institutions/Nationalised Banks

3629. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state whether any of the heads of the financial institutions or Nationalised Banks have been changed in the interest of fair probe into irregular loans given by nationalised banks and financial institutions to Maruti Companies and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The new appointments by Government to the posts of Chairmen and Managing Directors in certain public sector banks and a public financial institution since April, 1977 were made as the respective terms of the incumbents of these offices had expired or the post was lying vacant.

None of these appointments was made to facilitate a probe in cases of loans given to Maruti Companies.

ऐपीलेट कलेक्टर्स कस्टम्स, बम्बई के पास अनिर्णीत मामले

3630. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐपीलेट कलेक्टर कस्टम्स के पास कितने अपील प्रकरण निर्णयाधीन हैं और कब से ; और

(ख) अपील प्रकरणों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और इन मामलों का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) बम्बई के अपीलीय सीमा शुल्क समहर्ताओं के पास 30 जून, 1977 को निर्णय के लिये बकाया पड़े

मामलों की संख्या 4545 है । सबसे पुराना मामला वर्ष 1974 का है । बम्बई में प्रति मास प्राप्त होने वाले सीमा शुल्क अपीलों के मामलों की संख्या 1400 से अधिक है ।

(ख) अपीलकर्ताओं के नाम और सभी मामलों के विवरण सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्र करने में जो समय और श्रम लगेगा वह मांगी गई सूचना के प्रयोजन अथवा उद्देश्य के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

Indo-Korean Trade Agreement

3632. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Korean trade agreement has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Protocol for the commodity exchanges between the Government of India and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the year 1977 has been finalised under the Trade and Payments Agreement between the two countries. The principal items for imports from and exports to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the Protocol are as follows:

(i) *for imports* :	Electrolytic Zinc
	Magnesia Clinker
	Lead
	Urea
	Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals
	Raw Silk yarn
	Synthetic Fibres
	Sulphur
(ii) *for exports* :	Steel billets
	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals
	Bearings
	Tyres
	Cotton Textiles
	Jute bags
	Manganese Ore
	Coal

Steps to unearth Black Money

3633. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of black money yet to be unearthed; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to unearth black money completely?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government have not made any estimate of black money in the country. However, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) estimated the income on which tax was evaded for 1968-69 at a figure of Rs. 1,400 Crores.

(b) The process of unearthing black money is a continuous one. Necessary steps as called for, are taken by the Government from time to time. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 introduced a number of amendments in the Statute to facilitate unearthing of black money and prevention to its proliferation. The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 provides for the forfeiture of illegally acquired properties of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators.

The Intelligence and investigation machinery of the Income-tax Department is being streamlined.

Royalties received by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and members of her family

3634. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of royalty received in India and abroad by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her family members since 1964 from books written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, break-up of such income—individual-wise and year-wise—may be given; (foreign exchange receipts to be shown separately);

(b) whether any return for purposes of income-tax was filed by Mrs. Gandhi and her family members; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The erstwhile Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had informed the Reserve Bank of India in 1961 that she was given an amount of £ 1,000 by her late father out of his royalty earnings in U. K. This was deposited by her in an account in London with Martins Bank Ltd. This account continued to be maintained by her with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India till March, 1970 when it was closed and the balance amount of £. 1126-3-5 was repatriated to India.

As per records available with the Income-tax authorities, except for the assessment year 1975-76. separate details of the royalty income received by her on books written by her father and on books written by her is not available. Statement 'A' showing (i) Assessment year, (ii) Gross royalty declared in the return; and (iii) Foreign exchange earnings is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-715/77].

On the basis of information available with the Income-tax authorities except Smt. Indira Gandhi no other member of her family has declared any income from royalty from books written by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in any of the returns filed by them.

(b) and (c). Statement 'B' showing details of returns filed by Smt. Indira Gandhi for the assessment years 1965-66 to 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-715/77].

Similar information in respect of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Shri Sanjay Gandhi for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 is given in statements 'C', 'D' and 'E' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-715/77]. Smt. Maneka Gandhi has not filed any income-tax return. Information relating to the assessment of Kumar Rahul Gandhi for the assessment year 1975-76 is given at statement 'F' laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-715/77] information relating to assessment of Kumari Priyanka Gandhi is being collected by the Income-Tax authorities.

Arrears of Income-tax

3635. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the outstanding arrears of income-tax in different States, State-wise;

(b) the number of such cases lying pending with the Courts or with the Income-tax Departments, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts Government have made to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Statistics regarding tax arrears are not maintained State-wise. Information is available only according to the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax and is given in the statement.

(c). The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for inforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears, such as levy of penalty, attachment of moneys due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attach-

ment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears.

Statement

Commissioner-charge wise details of were outstanding along with amount the cases in which income-tax arrears of arrears as on 31-3-77.

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of charge	No. of cases as on 31-3-77*	Gross arrears as on 31-3-77	Net arrears as on 31-3-77
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agra	52470	6·25	4·49
2	Allahabad	69113	8·62	5·23
3	Amritsar	61953	8·94	7·02
4	Andhra Pradesh I to III	82330	23·88	12·48
5	Assam	58393	6·29	4·33
6	Bihar I & II	111646	10·43	8·77
7	Bombay City I to XI	353487	130·83	84·58
8	Bombay (Central)	776	24·24	13·32
9	Delhi I to V	248959	81·53	58·96
10	Delhi (Central)	480	12·42	7·80
11	Gujarat I to V	257190	55·69	26·77
12	Kanpur	33175	16·56	7·88
13	Haryana & Chandigarh	19198	3·19	2·16
14	Jullundur	39251	7·61	5·89
15	Kerala I & II	49307	12·81	7·90
16	Karnataka I & II	90232	26·29	12·26
17	Lucknow	85083	14·79	8·99
18	Madhya Pradesh I & II	196206	23·00	15·73
19	Meerut	43919	11·49	6·76
20	Vidarbha & Marathwada	4224	16·03	11·56
21	Orissa	37424	4·62	3·81
22	Patiala	39595	6·01	4·30
23	Pune I & II	136024	12·66	8·26
24	Rajasthan I & II	82547	11·04	6·92
25	Tamil Nadu I to IV, Coimbatore & Madras (Central)	247845	80·60	46·87
26	West Bengal I to XIII	364334	239·28	177·28
27	Asansol			
28	Calcutta (C) I & II	671	18·46	9·52
	TOTAL	2803832	873·56	569·84

*The figures in Col. 3 above show the number of entries in the Demand and Collection Registers in respect of arrears upto Rs. 1 lakh and the number of tax payers in respect of arrears exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के समीप होटल खोलना

3636. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के समीप एक होटल खोलने का है जहां विभिन्न मुस्लिम राष्ट्रों और अन्य देशों से प्रति वर्ष पर्यटक आते हैं ;

(ख) क्या आगरा और लखनऊ जाते हुये जो पर्यटक बीच में अलीगढ़ रुकते हैं उनके लिए वहां कोई उपयुक्त होटल नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पर्यटकों को उपयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार इस दिशा मे क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग की अनुमोदित सूची में अलीगढ़ में कोई होटल नही है ।

(ग) अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण, अलीगढ़ में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई होटल बनाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखायें खोलना

3637. **श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बैंकों की शाखायें खोलने को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1977–78 में और कितने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखायें खोली जायेंगी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1977 के शाखा विस्तार की ठोस योजना के अन्तर्गत भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कुल मिलाकर 2173 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोलने के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को अनुमति दी है । मई, 1977 के अन्त तक ऐसे केन्द्रों के लिए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के पास पड़े 654 लाइसेंसों सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाऐं खोलने के लिए बैंकों के पास 3114 लाइसेंस/आवंटन पत्र थे । आशा है 1977–78 के दौरान इनी में से अधिकांश केन्द्रों में शाखाऐं खुल जायेंगी।

Purchase of Raw Jute through Jute Corporation of India

3638. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the quantity of raw jute for purchase through Jute Corporation of India in the current season; and

(b) if so, the number of direct purchasing centres to be further opened by the Jute Corporation of India for procurement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The number of departmental purchase centres is proposed to be increased from 87 to 100 in the current year. In addition, the JCI has planned to open 20 sub-centres in the current year. Besides efforts are being made to have the cooperation of the State Governments in the matter.

अफीम के आदि लोगों को अफीम की सप्लाई

3639. **श्री धर्मसिंह गुलशन :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफीम का सेवन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या बहुत है और खासकर पंजाब में ;

(ख) क्या अफीम की तस्करी रोकने के लिए अफीम के आदी व्यक्तियों को कानूनी और आसान तरीकों से अफीम उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पहले की तरह ठेके से अफीम बेचने का है जिससे सरकार को आय हो सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पंजाब सहित, देश में अफीम का सेवन करने वाले पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक नहीं है । 1961 में सम्पूर्ण भारत में अफीम के आदी पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 1,74,556 थी, जिसमें से पंजाब में 13,498 व्यक्ति थे । वर्ष 1976 में सम्पूर्ण भारत के लिए पंजीकृत अफीम के आदी व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 66,876 है, जिसमें से पंजाब में केवल 993 व्यक्ति हैं ।

(ख) अफीम के आदी पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को डाक्टरी आधार पर जिला खजानों के जरिये अफीम सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था पहले ही विद्यमान है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कालीन उद्योग

3640. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में कालीन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा कालीन बनाने वालों को क्या सहूलियतें दी जा रही हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़िया क्वालिटी के कालीनों के उत्पादन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में कालीन बुनाई का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । कालीन विनिर्माताओं को कालीनों के निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रोत्साहन के अलावा उदार ऋण तथा तकनीकी जानकारी जैसी सुविधायें भी दी जाती हैं ।

Purchasing Power of Rupee

3641. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the present purchasing power of rupee as compared to 1950;

(b) whether any measures to increase the purchasing power of rupee are under Government's consideration; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a). The purchasing power of the Rupee in May 1977, as measured by the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (base shifted to 1950-100) works out to 26.18 paise.

(b) and (c). An increase in the purchasing power of the Rupee is synonymous with a reduction in the price level and all Government policies are geared towards achieving that objective.

आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा मारा गया छापा

3642. **श्री अम्बिका प्रसाद पांडेय :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजनीतिक द्वेष भावना से आयकर विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापों के बारे में सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या बांदा जिले में अग्रवाल नर्सिंग होम के मालिक डा० चूड़ामणि अग्रवाल के यहां आयकर विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापों के बारे में अप्रैल 1977 में दिये गये अभ्यावेदन पर सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया है, जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने प्राधिकार के किये गये दुरुपयोग ज्यादतियों तथा अनैतिक चलनों की और ऐसे अन्य व्यक्तियों की जांच करेगा, जिन्होंने आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के लागू रहने की अवधि अथवा इससे तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती अवधि के दौरान इस प्रकार के कार्य करने के लिये निदेश दिये हैं, अवप्रेरित किया हो अथवा उसमें अन्य किसी प्रकार का सहयोग दिया हो। यदि असंगत कारणों से कोई छापे मारे गये हों, तो वे उक्त आयोग की अधिकार सीमा के अंतर्गत आयेंगे।

(ख) जो परिसम्पतियां आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132(5) के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये आदेश द्वारा रोक ली गयी हैं, उन को छोडकर शेष सभी परिसम्पतियां छोड दी गई हैं। उपर्युक्त आदेश के विरुद्ध कर-निर्धारितों द्वारा किये गये आवेदन के सिलसिले में आयकर आयुक्त आगरा ने 25 जुलाई, 1977 को सुनवाई निश्चित की है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार में जिला शाखा गिरिडीह में काम करने वाले डाक-कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

3643. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार 50 हजार या उस से अधिक आबादी वाले नगरों में कार्यरत अपने कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिला शाखा गिरिडीह (बिहार) में कार्यरत डाक कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में उन कर्मचारियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराये भत्ते की अदायगी के विद्यमान आदेशों के अधीन, नगरपालिका का दर्जा रखने

वाला कस्बा, जिसकी 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार कम से कम आबादी 50,000 हो, वहां पर तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराए भत्ते की अदायगी के लिये वर्गीकरण किये जाने योग्य होता है।

(ख) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार गिरिडीह की आबादी केवल 40,308 है और वह वहां पर तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्तों के प्रयोजन के लिये, वर्गीकरण किये जाने योग्य नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

विदेशी ऋण

3644. **श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी)**: क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी ऋणों पर, देशवार, ब्याज को कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) प्रति व्यक्ति विदेशी ऋण की राशि कितनी है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री **(श्री एच० एम० पटेल)** : (क) महोदय आज की तारीख की स्थिति यह है कि भारत सरकार ने विदेशी ऋणों के ब्याज की कोई भी देय और बकाया रकम नहीं देनी है। किन्तु भारत सरकार को प्राप्त विदेशी ऋणों पर 1977-78 के दौरान देय ब्याज की अनुमानित रकम का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) जनसंख्या पूर्वानुमान विषयक विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा लगाए गए अनुमान के अनुसार पहली मार्च, 1977 को भारत की जनसंख्या के आधार पर, 31 मार्च, 1977 को भारत सरकार के नाम बकाया विदेशी ऋणों की प्रति व्यक्ति रकम 138.49 रुपये बैठती है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	देश /स्त्रोत का नाम	रकम
1.	आस्ट्रिया	0.96
2.	बेल्जियम	0.68
3.	कनाड़ा	3.49
4.	डेनमार्क	0.06
5.	फ्रांस	13.03
6.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	33.98
7.	इटली	0.52
8.	जापान	29.85
9.	नीदरलैण्ड	6.98
10.	स्वीडन	0.88

क्रम सं	देश स्रोत का नाम	रकम
11.	स्विटजरलैण्ड	2.02
12.	कातार	0.09
13.	ईराक	3.53
14.	अरब संघ अमीरात	1.46
15.	कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास कोष	1.12
16.	आबू धावी अरब आर्थिक विकास कोप	0.22
17.	युनाइटेड किंगडम	10.53
18.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	52.84
19.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक (विश्व बैंक)	19.25
20.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुर्न विकास संघ	24.41
21.	चेकोस्लोवाकिया	0.87
22.	पोलैण्ड	0.30
23.	युगोस्लाविया	0.01
24.	सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ	5.09
25.	हंगरी	0.18
	जोड़	212.35

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिए नियम, विनियम, वेतन तथा सुविधायें

3645. **श्री चतुर्भुज :**
श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम एक सरकारी निगम है, वहां काम कर रहे सभी कर्मचारियों के लिये नियमों, विनियमों, वेतनों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में कोई समानता नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या मुख्य कार्यालय तथा परिवहन विभाग में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को होटलों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की तुलना में बेहतर सुविधायें तथा वेतन दिये जाते हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के वेतन ढांचे में एक रुपता के अभाव को देखते हुए उसे युक्तिसंगत बनाने के लिये सरकार का शीघ्र ही एक समिति बनाने का प्रस्ताव

है । अन्य बातों के साथ साथ समिति निगम के गैर अधिकारीवर्ग के सभी कर्मचारियों के लिये, उन के कार्य क्षेत्र का विचार करते हुए, एक स्टैंडर्ड वेतन ढांचा जिसमें समान मंहगाई भत्ता फामूंला भी शामिल होगा, तैयार करने की सम्भाव्यता पर विचार करेगी ? यह समिति अन्य संबंधित मामलों के बारे में भी सिफारिशें करेगी ।

Decision on Quantum of Sugar Exports

3646. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no decision has as yet been taken and announced regarding the quantum of sugar exports this year though the sugar year has commenced from 1st October, 1976;

(b) whether despite a large number of enquiries from abroad for Indian sugar, the S.T.C. has been unable to enter into any firm commitments in view of the indecision of the Government regarding quantum of sugar exports;

(c) whether the Government are aware of losing substantial markets abroad due to their delay in decision;

(d) whether a large quantity of sugar purchased by STC is lying at various port godowns due to absence of a policy decision and the same is facing the danger of being adversely affected by monsoon and if so, in how much quantity; and

(e) when is the policy decision likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (e). For the current sugar year (1976-77) 4 lakh tonnes of sugar was released to STC for exports out of which 2.87 lakh tonnes has been shipped by 30th June, 1977. The balance of 1.13 lakh tonnes of sugar has not been shipped pending Government decision on sugar exports. About 47,000 tonnes of sugar purchased for exports during March, 1977 is available with STC in the various port godowns. Steps are being taken to prevent any damage to this sugar during the monsoon. All other aspects are under consideration and the decision on sugar exports will be taken shortly.

Foreign Tours of Ministers

3647. SHRI DHARAMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Cabinet Ministers who undertook foreign tours with dates, expenses incurred and the purpose of visits during the period from 1st January, 1976 to 15th June, 1977; and

(b) the Prime Minister's visits abroad and the purpose of his or her visit and expenses incurred together with results, if any, achieved by the visits during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Enquiry into import of Chicks

3648. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poultry breeders of Faridabad have urged a high level probe into wanton tampering of the Red book during emergency to allow the import of chicks;

(b) whether these breeders have alleged that officials of the Director-General, Technical Department and

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports had received advice from the former Prime Minister's Secretariat to allow import;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose a thorough probe into this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). An enquiry was held in the matter. There is nothing on record to substantiate the allegations. No further enquiry could serve any purpose.

Import policy on the subject is intended to serve the best interests of the poultry industry in the country.

भारतीय फिल्मों की तस्करी

3649. **श्री मीठालाल पटेल** : क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में भारतीय फिल्मों को चोरी से बाहर ले जाते हुए पकड़े जाने के मामले हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फिल्मों के नाम क्या है और तस्करों को किस प्रकार की सजा दी गई है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में फिल्मों की तस्करी रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) (क) और (ख). जी, हां। सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने देश से बाहर तस्कर निर्यात की जा रही निम्नलिखित फिल्में पकडी :– चेम्मीन, गीता मेरा नाम, आराधना, दो शेर, अनुराग (3 रीलें) दो यार (11 रोले), शिकार (9 रीलें), आयीरातित उरुवन (1 रील), आजाद (15 रीले), ब्रह्मा विष्णु महेश (14 रीलें), प्यासा (6 रीलें), मर्म योगी (11 रीलें), रिवाल्वर रीटा (11 रीलें), और मिन्तारूवि कोलाक्केसू (6 रीलें), अन्तग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानून के अंतर्गत समुचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) भारतीय फिल्मों का देश से तस्कर निर्यात करने की किसी भी कोशिश को रोकने के लिये सीमाशुल्क के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को उपर्युक्त रुप से सतर्क रहने के लिये सावधान कर दिया गया है। तस्कर विरोधी उपायों में यात्रियों के निर्यात असबाब पर नजर रखना बन्दरगाहों पर गशत बढ़ाना तथा जहाजों की तलाशी लेना शामिल है।

मिलों का बन्द होना

3650. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 103 मिलों के बन्द होने का कारण यह था कि उन के मालिकों ने घाटा दिखाया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार मिल मालिकों की इस प्रकार की मनमानी कार्यावाहियों को रोकने के लिये उपाय कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). स्पष्ट रूप से संकेत उन 103 वस्त्र मिलों की ओर है जिनका 1-4-1974 से सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया था वे सभी 103 मिले बन्द नहीं पड़ी थी हालांकि वे कुप्रबन्ध वित्तीय साधनों तथा श्रमिक समस्याओं की वजह से कठिनाईयों में फंस गई थी। उन के वित्तीय परिणाम असंतोषजनक थे। गैर सरकारी मिलों के लेखाओं पर नियंत्रण में सुधार लाने के लिये 28-6-1977 को लागत लेखा रिकार्ड (सूती वस्त्र) नियम, 1977 जारी कर दिये गये है जो 1-7-1977 से प्रभावी हैं।

लाख की खपत

3651. **श्री कड़िया मुण्डा :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लाख उत्पादक क्षेत्रों से किसानों से लाख खरीदने हेतु लाख का मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिया है; और

(ख) देश में लाख की खपत कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) देश में लाख की खपत, लाखदाना तथा चपड़े के रूप में, 1500 से 2000 मै० टन के बीच होने का अनुमान है।

A.P.C. Report on Cotton Support Price

3652. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied Agricultural Prices Commission report on cotton support price;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted all the recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Taking over of 'Kudrati Manzil' in Tilhat Town of Shahjahanpur

3653. SHRI SURENDER BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which Government have not so far taken over the "Kudrati Manzil" a property worth lakhs of rupees in Tilhat Town of Shahjahanpur District in Uttar Pradesh and the owners of which are three Pakistani nationals;

(b) whether Government propose to take over the entire property including fine from the people who have since been enjoying the benefits of the said property; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The entire property in question which consists of one house and some land in District Shahjahanpur, was owned by late Shri Qudrat Hussain Khan, who is survived by his widow, 3 sons and 3

daughters. Only 2 of his sons had migrated to Pakistan and only their share can be declared as enemy property. The District Magistrate, Shahjahanpur has already instituted proceedings in the Court of Sub-Divisional Officer, Tilhar, against the illegal sale of the shares of two Pakistani heirs of the property by the remaining son who is an Indian national.

World Bank Aid for Dry Farming Technology

3654. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have taken up a workshop for the six districts in Karnataka which are being assisted by the World Bank;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the financial help sought for this purpose; and

(c) whether any experts team has also visited India to assist the farmers about dry farming technology and if so, the details pertaining thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There is however a World Bank aided project for Drought Prone Areas covering six districts in the country, of which Bijapur district in Karnataka is one. Total credit given by I. D. A. for the above Project is $ 35 million.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loans sanctioned by OPEC to Developing Countries

3655 SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries have sanctioned from their special fund some loans to some developing countries to help them settle their balance of payment difficulties resulting from higher oil prices; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the loans sanctioned to India along with terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):(a) The OPEC Special Fund gives loans to help meet overall balance of payment deficits and to finance development projects and programmes.

(b) India has been given a loan of U. S. $21.8 million carrying no interest but a service charge of 0. 5 per cent on amounts outstanding. The repayment period is 25 years including a 5 years' grace period. The loan is, initially, to be used for imports (as a balance of payment assistance) and the counterpart funds thus generated will be used for financing the local cost of Phase I of the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project. The loan agreement was signed on the 11th January, 1977.

Payment of Project Allowance to P&T Employees serving in Koyna Project Area, Maharashtra

3656. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether P&T employees serving in Koyana Project area in Maharashtra (i.e. at Alore, Populi, and Shirgare) were paid Project-Allowance on the same basis as that of State employees and that the payment of said allowance is stopped from the month of March, 1975 for want of sanction from Director-General, P&T, New Delhi;

(b) if so, why the payment of project allowance was stopped and why the Director-General withheld the sanction; and

(c) whether Government propose to pay the said project allowance retrospectively to the employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The P. & T. employees serving in Koyan Project Area in Maharashtra (i.e., at Alore, Pophali and Shirgaon) were being paid Compensatory (project) allowance on the same rates as applicable to State Government employees from 1955 onwards. The allowance was withdrawn with effect from 1st March, 1975.

(b) The project allowance is primarily intended to compensate the staff for lack of certain amenities such as housing, schools, markets and dispensaries etc. Since these amenities had become available at the project site the project allowance was withdrawn.

(c) In view of (b) above the question of payment of project allowance retrospectively does not arise.

Credit Policy

3657. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the new credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank of India, and the extent to which credit constraints have been removed or eased;

(b) the lowering of the rate of interest if any to give stimulus to long term capital investment; and

(c) the results in terms of investment and monetary expansion with specific projects launched, if any?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The new credit policy announced by Reserve Bank of India seeks to contain monetary expansion to the maximum extent possible but at the same time it is oriented towards promoting investment; aiding production and exports and augmenting supplies of essential consumer goods and industrial raw materials through imports. The new policy will not act as a constraint on genuine requirements of production, investment and export.

(b) With a view to stimulating long term capital investment, banks have been advised to charge a rate of interest of 12.5 per cent (inclusive of interest tax wherever applicable) on term loan extended by them for capital investment to industry granted for periods not less than three years as against the usual rate of 15 per cent (including interest tax) charged for term loans for periods over three years upto seven years.

(c) As the new policy was announced towards end of May, it is too early to assess its impact.

Export Council for Small Scale Sector

3658. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of an Export Council for small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tourism Industry

3659. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a time-bound effective plan to obtain maximum gains out of the tourism industry in India; and

(b) whether it is correct that too much reliance on public sector in this regard has kept foreign tourists away from India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Too much reliance is not being placed on the public sector in this regard, inasmuch as adequate assistance and encouragement are being given to the private sector also for providing facilities for foreign tourists. In any case, the number of tourists visiting India has progressively increased as will be seen from the figures given below:—

Year	Tourist arrivals	% change
1974 . .	423,161	..
1975 . .	465,275	10·0
1976 . .	533,951	14·8
1977 (Jan—June) . .	282,449 (over corresponding period 1976)	19·3

Foreign Tourists to India

3660. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government did not achieve the targets set for foreign tourists' arrival in India so far in the 5th Plan; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold officials responsible for this national loss and punish them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Department of Tourism had set a target of 800,000 international tourists by the end of 1978 at a projected growth rate of 15 per cent per annum. This target was laid down when the Fifth Five Year Plan was being formulated in 1973 when there was no indication of the decline in international tourist traffic due to the oil crisis. The flow of international tourist traffic to India, therefore, received a set-back in 1974 the first year of the Fifth Plan, when an increase of only 3.2 per cent in international tourist arrivals was registered as against the projected growth rate of 15 per cent. As compared, however, to the world tourist figures, which declined by 2.8 per cent in 1974 even the marginal increase of 3.2 per cent in tourist arrivals was an achievement.

In subsequent years the flow of international tourist traffic to India has shown a progressive increase by registering a 10 per cent growth in 1975, 14.8 per cent in 1976, and 19.3 per cent in the first half of 1977. If the present encouraging trend in international tourist arrivals continues, and no political or economic crisis engulfs the world, it should be possible to reach the targetted figure of 800,000 international tourists by the end of 1978.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Receive Foreign Tourists

3661. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps that are being taken to receive one million foreign tourists, as was proposed earlier, by 1980 through private and public sector agencies?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): A Statement outlining the various measures

taken to receive a larger volume of internation altourist traffic is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1. To augment the present hotel capacity of 16,771 rooms, the Department of Tourism has encouraged new hotel projects. The public sector has programmed projects at selected places of tourist importance in the country. The private sector is also encouraged to set up more hotels by means of various incentives offered by way of fiscal reliefs, financial assistance in the form of institutional loans, priority consideration for essential requirements etc. In all about 10,000 hotel rooms in the public anl private sectors will be added during the Fifth Plan period at important tourist centres to meet the requirements of interational tourists.

2. For providing supplementary accommodation, the construction of 15 youth hostels was initiated of which 14 have been commissioned. The fifteenth youth hostel is in the process of completion and will be commissioned during 1977-78. Action has also been initiated for the construction of two more youth hostels, one each at Pondicherry and Mysore.

3. To provide additional accommodation for middle-income group tourists, the construction of 11 tourist bungalows was taken up. Of these, 7 are already commissioned and the remaining are in various stages of construction. They are expected to be completed during the Fifth Plan period.

4. It is proposed to start 5 camping sites on National Highways connecting important places of tourist interest to meet the growing demand of tourists travelling by road.

5. Additional facilities at the Kovalam Beach Resort and at Gulmarg for winter sports development have been provided for catering to a larger volume of destination tourist traffic.

5. For wild life enthusiasts, construction of 5 forest lodges was taken up. Two have already been commissioned and the remaining 3 will be commissioned during 1977-78. It is also proposed to construct 2-3 forest lodges during the Fifth Plan period. Besides accommodation, mini-buses are also provided at selected wild life sanctuaries for the viewing of animals and birds.

7. The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has a net-work of transport units at major tourist centres. Its transport fleet consists of 101 luxury cars. 65 Ambossador cars, 38 large tourist coaches and 8 mini-buses. The ITDC as well as several State Tourism Development Corporations operate guided sightseeing and excursion services by coach. Such conducted coach tours are also operated by a few leading travel agencies.

8. The transport loan scheme provides hire-purchase facilities to private tourist transport operators for augmenting their fleet of tourist vehicles.

9. Two motor launches each at Gobindsagar and Nagarjuna Sagar lakes have been provided to enable tourists to cruise on these lakes. Besides, a ferry boat has been given to the Vivekananda Memorial for ferrying passengers between Kanyakumari and the Vivekananda Rock.

10. The Indian Airlines have air-linked a number of important tourist centres to provide an easy and interesting travel circuit within the country.

11. Special 'Discover India' air fares and 'Indrail passes' have been introduced by the Indian Airlines and the Railways to facilitate inexpensive

travel by international tourists within the country enabling them to visit as many tourist centres as possible within the period of their stay in India.

12. Organisation of special cultural programmes, *son-et-lumiere* spectacles, and package tours for travel within India generally or to specific places are yet some more facilities provided to cater to the requirements of international tourists.

Claims filed by Vanaspati Units with State Trading Corporation

3662. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated the 25th May, 1977 under the caption "Six Vanaspati Units file claims with S T.C."; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPEATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two rakes of Palm Oil had arrived in Kanpur in March, 1977. While the oil was being heated for melting before deliveries, a leak developed in the heating coils at the depot of M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills, Kanpur, STC's handling agent and a Govt. owned vanaspati factory. As soon as the facts were brought to STC's notice, further deliveries to vanaspati units were stopped.

2. Only four units have so far filed their claims with the STC. The total quantity of moisture involved is 30 MT against the delivered quantity of about 1200 MT. Samples of the affected oil have been analysed. In the light of the analysis report the claims of the parties are being examined. So far only one party has mentioned the value of their claim and put it at Rs. 91,000/.

3. According to the analysis report received from STC from recognised laboratories the moisture content is excessive. However, excessive moisture content does not render oil unfit for human consumption. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills, Kanpur offered to lift the balance quantity of the Palm Oil and it was delivered to them.

Merger of Sales-Tax with Excise Duty

3663. SHRI MADHVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Bihar Paper Merchants' Association regarding merger of sales-tax with excise duty on paper and paper board items; and

(b) if so, the details of the action proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present levy of Additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax is applicable only to textiles (other than silk fabrics) tobacco and sugar. The question of extending the scheme to other commodities had been considered earlier but the State Governments had opposed the proposal. The indirect Taxation Inquiry Committee is now reviewing the structure of all the indirect taxes—Central, State and Local. The quesion of replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty will be considered again in consultation with the State Government as early as possible.

Minor Irrigation Schemes Financed by Agriculture Refinance Development Corporation Madhya Pradesh

3664. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the minor irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh financed by the Agriculture Refinance

Development Corportaion during the year 1976-77; and

(b) the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) During 1976-77, 36 minor irrigation schemes (IDA and non-IDA schemes) with financial assistance of Rs. 1081 lakhs (ARDC commitment of Rs. 970 lakhs) were approved by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in various districts of Madhya Pradesh. Aggregate Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation disbursement in Madhya Pradesh amounted to Rs. 2616 lakhs out of which Rs. 2404 lakhs were for minor irrigation purposes (including Rs. 824 lakhs for energisation of pump sets). Out of Rs. 2404 lakhs disbursed by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in 1976-77 for minor irrigation purposes, Rs. 1521 lakhs were disbursed to State Land Development Bank and Rs. 883 lakhs to Commercial Banks.

(b) The overall position regarding minor irrigation schemes sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in various districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1976-77 is indicated below:

(Rs. lakhs)

	No. of schemes sanctioned	Financial assistance	ARDC commitment	Disbursement by ARDC
SLDB	103	6940	6257	4315
Com. Banks	138	4186	3740	2220
	241	11126	9997	6535

Resources with regard to Development of Rural Approach Roads

3665. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supplement State Governments resources with regard to the development of rural approach roads;

(b) if so, the State-wise provision made during the last two years; and

(c) the total provision made in the Union budget for 1977-78 and its break-up for different States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As there was no such provision in the Central Budget for rural roads during the last two years, the question does not arise.

(c) A total outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been provided in the Union Budget for 1977-78. The allocation of this amount among the different States is yet to be determined.

रूस से सहायता

3666. श्री मीठा लाल पटल : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सोवियत रूस ने हाल ही में भारत को रूबल सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी और उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं और उसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) । (क) और (ख). जी, हां । सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ की सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीच 27 अप्रैल, 1977 को 25 करोड़ रूबल के एक ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । यह ऋण लौह धातु उद्योग के विकास, रानीगंज और सिंगरौली क्षेत्रों की कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं और दोनों सरकारों द्वारा परस्पर सम्मत अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए है । इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 20 वर्ष में की जानी है जिसमें 3 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है और इस पर 2½ प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा आयकर की अदायगी

3667. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, उनके पुत्रों, सर्वश्री संजय गांधी और राजीव गांधी तथा पुत्र वधुओं, श्रीमती सोनिया और श्रीमती मेनका गांधी द्वारा प्रस्तुत आयकर विवरणियों के अनुसार उनका गत तीन वर्षों की आय का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है;

(ख) उनके विवरण के अनुसार उनकी आय के स्रोत क्या हैं और प्रत्येक स्रोत से, वर्ष वार आय कितनी थी; और

(ग) उनकी आय का निर्धारण आय कर के प्रयोजन के लिए किस वर्ष तक कर लिया गया है और उनमें से किस के विदेशों में बैंक खाते हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, श्री संजय गांधी, श्री राजीव गांधी तथा श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी के सम्बन्ध में सूचना विवरण क, ख, ग तथा घ में दी गयी है।

श्रीमती मेनका गांधी ने आयकर की कोई विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की है ।

विवरण 'क'

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी

आय का विवरण-पत्र	कर-निर्धारण वर्ष		
	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78
(क) विवरणी में दिखाई गई कुल आय	1,05,565.85	87,512.89	1,24,481.32
(ख) विवरण-पत्र के अनुसार आय के स्रोत			
(i) वेतन	34,199.00	34,225.25	36,624.00
(ii) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां	210.10	210.10	210.60

आय का विवरण-सार	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78
(iii) अन्य प्रतिभूतियां	1,681.77	..	..
(iv) लाभांश	3,243.35	8,079.55	8,126.72
(v) नियतकालिक जमा रकमों पर ब्याज	2,968.75	3,125.00	..
(vi) वार्षिकी	4,010.00	3,641.25	3,341.25
(vii) अन्य मदें अर्थात् रायल्टी से आय तथा यूनिटों से लाभांश आय	59,252.88	38,231.74	76,178.75
†इस में यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया पर लाभांश भी शामिल है, जो पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के लिए रायल्टी से आय के साथ ही दिखाया गया है ।			
कुल	1,05,565.85	87,512.89	1,24,481.32
अध्याय VI क के अधीन दावा की गई कटौतियां कम करें	14,146.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
कुल आय	91,419.85	82,510.00	1,19,481.32

(ग) : (i) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1976–77 तक के कर-निर्धारण पूरे कर लिए गए हैं।

(ii) श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी द्वारा विदेशों में कोई बैंक खाता रखे जाने के सम्बन्ध में रिकार्ड में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

विवरण 'ख'

श्री संजय गांधी

आय का विवरण-पत्र	कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1974–75	1975–76 मूल	1975–76 संशोधित	1976–77
(क) विवरणी में दिखाई गई कुल आय . . .	57,327	90,460	57,691	59,107
(ख) विवरण-पत्र के अनुसार आय के स्रोत				
(i) वेतन . .	48,000	50,600	44,500	44,500
(ii) लाभांश . .	1,298	35,880	10,328	10,328
(iii) ब्याज .	8,029	3,980	4,279	4,279
(iv) सम्पत्ति . .			(हानि) 1,416	कुछ नहीं
विवरणी में दिखायी गई कुल आय	57,327	90,460	57,691	59,107
अध्याय VI–ए के अधीन दावा की गयी कटौतियां कम करें .	11,416	12,576	13,463	13,463
कुल आय : . .	45,911	77,884	44,228	45,644

(ग) (i) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1976–77 तक के कर-निर्धारण पूरे कर लिए गए हैं।

(ii) श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा विदेशों में बैंक खाता रखे जाने के सम्बन्ध में रिकार्ड में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण - ग

श्री राजीव गांधी — कर-निर्धारण वर्ष

आय का विवरण	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77
(क) विवरणी में दी गयी सकल कुल आय	33,593	36,677	36,057
(ख) विवरण-पत्र के अनुसार आय के स्रोत			
(i) वेतन	33,593	36,677	36,087
(ii) लाभांश	..	..	..
(iii) ब्याज	..	..	..
(iv) सम्पत्ति	..	..	..
अध्याय vi-ए के अन्तर्गत दावा की गयी कटौतियां कम करें	4,964	5,079	6,412
कुल आय	28,629	31,598	29,645

(ग) (i) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1974–75 तक कर-निर्धारण पूरे कर लिये गए हैं।

(ii) श्री राजीव गांधी द्वारा विदेशों में कोई भी बैंक खाता रखने के सम्बन्ध में रिकार्ड में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

विवरण - घ

श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी — कर-निर्धारण वर्ष

आय का विवरण	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77
(क) विवरण में भरी गयी सकल कुल आय	36,724	40,966	4,995
(ख) विवरण पत्र के अनुसार आय के स्रोत			
(i) वेतन	35,538	29,200	833
(ii) लाभांश	1,154	7,138	1,823
(iii) ब्याज	32	199	375
(iv) बीमा कमीशन	..	2,158	1,964
(v) पूंजीगत लाभ	..	2,271	..
अध्याय vi-ए के अन्तर्गत दावा की गई कटौतियां कम करें	6,549	10,640	4,995
कुल आय	30,175	30,326	..

(ग) (i) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1976–77 तक कर निर्धारण पूरे कर दिये गए हैं।

(ii) श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी द्वारा विदेशों में बैंक खाता रखने के सम्बन्ध में रिकार्ड में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Import duty on Stainless Steel Sheets

3668. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the demands of Stainless Steel re-rollers to increase the existing import duty on stainless steel sheets; and

(b) if so, whether this is the outcome of stainless steel re-rollers' representatives meeting with the Finance Minister?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have received several representations from different organisations and bodies including some from steel re-rollers, about import duty on stainless steel. The representatives of several associations have also met the Finance Minister. Decision taken on careful consideration of the representations will be announced shortly.

Contribution of S.T.C. in Foreign Trade

3669. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the contribution of State Trading Corporation in India's foreign trade during 1976-77 and how does it compare with that of the previous year;

(b) what are the new items of export in which a major breakthrough has been achieved by the State Trading Corporation during the year; and

(c) the prospects of continued export of such items in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The exports and imports of STC in 1975-76 and 1976-77 have been as follows:

	1975-76	1976-77 (Prov.)
	(Rs. crores)	
Exports . .	744	661 (prov.)
Imports . .	158	299

(b) The following new items were exported by STC during 1976-77: Barley, Woodcharcoal, Fishmeal, Sparklers, Energy meters, Sugar Cubes.

(c) Within the framework of export policy STC expects to improve their performance of such items.

Export of Iron Ore by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

3670. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of export of iron ore quantity-wise and value-wise, in the year ended 31st March, 1977, separately by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and private shippers and how do they compare with those of the previous year;

(b) the names of the importing countries and details of any long term contracts existing with them; and

(c) whether Government propose to put restraints on iron ore shipments in future and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Exports of iron ore by M.M.T.C. and Private Shippers of

Goa during 1976-77 as compared to corresponding period were as under:—

Qnty. : Million Tonnes
Value : Rs. Crores

Year	M.M.T.C.		Goan Shippers		Total	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Q.y.	Val.
1975-76 . . .	11·62	128.90	11·15	84·89	22·77	213·79
1976-77 . . .	11·74	148·85	11·30	*86·00	23·04	234·85

(*Provisional)

(b) Japan, South Kora and Tiwan in Asia; Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia in Eastern Europe; W. Germany, Italy, Turkey in W. Europe and Iraq, Abudhabi, Qatar in Middle East are the countries importing iron ore from India. Disclosure of details of long term contracts will not be in public interest.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

Exports made by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

3671. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all exports made by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during 1976-77 showing items, quantity, value and destination and how do they compare with the previous year;

(b) what are the items and value of exports against long term contracts and how much was of an *ad hoc* nature, during the year; and

(c) the nature of efforts being made to find new markets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Statement indicating destination-wise exports by M.M.T.C. of various items, with quantity and value, during 1976-77 compared to the previous year is given in Statement I.

(b) Statement showing the exports against long term contracts and on ad hoc basis is given in Statement II.

(c) Exploration of new export markets is a continuous exercise done by M.M.T.C. This includes market studies, establishment of direct contacts with the buyers and trial shipments to prospective buyers in such new markets.

Statement

Destinationwise Exports by MMTC during 1975-76 and 1976-77

Qty: —Million Tonnes
Value:—Rs. Crores (Approx.)

(a) IRON ORE

Destination	1975-76		1976-77	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Japan	7·215	81·18	7·781	98·88
EAST EUROPE				
Rumania	2·032	18·69	1·602	15·45
Czechoslovakia	0·403	5·72	0·498	7·53
Poland	0·575	7·38	0·329	4·49
Bulgaria	0·118	1·37	..	..
Hungary	0·133	1·89	0.192	2·96
Germany (East)	..	..	0.289	4·53
Yugoslavia	..	..	0·026	0·43
SUB-TOTAL	3·261	35·05	2·036	35·39
WEST EUROPE				
Holland	0·438	5·00	0·138	1·69
Germany (West)	0·228	2·49	0·239	7·72
Belgium	0·035	0·28	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	0·701	7·77	0·377	5·41
OTHERS	0·441	4·90	0·644	9·17
GRAND TOTAL	11·618	128·90	11·738	148·85

Qty : —Lakh Tonnes
Value :—Rs. Lakhs (Prov.)

(b) MANGANESE ORE

Japan	7·16	1422·95	7·12	1639·54
Spain	0·32	123·05	0·16	66·15
S. Korea	0·33	142·85	0·47	147·68
Czechoslovakia	0·27	63·79	0·29	119·10
OTHERS	0·68	227·05	0·25	111·82
TOTAL	8·76	1979·69	8·28	2084·29 (Prov.)

Statement II

Exports by MMTC during 1976-77 against long term contracts and on ad hoc basis

	Long-term		Others	
	Qty. in lakh tonnes	Value in crores of Rs.	Qty. in lakh tonnes	Value in crores of Rs.
Iron Ore	50·00	60·00	67·00	88·85
Maganese Ore	1·53	3·51	6·75	17·33
Coal	..	..	6·30	15·73
Barytes	..	..	1·56	10·18
			Qty.(M/T)	Value (Lakh Rs.)
Sillimanite	..	..	55·00	0·74
Bauxite	..	..	2550·00	3·12

(E) BARYTES

(Quantity : in tonnes)
(Value in Rs. lakhs)

	1975-76		1976-77 (Provisional)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Saudi Arabia	3,810	31·32	32,431	251.60
Iraq	7,250	51·55	31,000	200·53
Iran	4,010	19·73	58,395	310·04
Abu Dhabi	..	..	6,000	37·87
Dubai	800	5·71	17,200	113·85
Others	199	2·00	11,324	104·00
TOTAL	16,069	110·31	1,56,350	1017·89

N.B.—The exports of Barytes was canalised through MMTC only witheffect from 14-1-76.

(d) SILLIMANITE

	1975-76		1976-77	
W. Germany	..	..	55	0·74

(e) BAUXITE

G.D.R.	..	..	2550	3·12

(Quantity : in lakh M/Tonnes)
(Value : Rs. lakhs (Approx.)

(f) COAL

Bangladesh	3·60	1432·43	2·74	684·71
Burma	0·80	364·06	1·08	322·51
*Taiwan	..	..	0·77	141·19
*Denmark	..	..	0·21	57·27
France	..	..	0·54	80·32
*Holland	..	..	0·20	50·99
*Japan	..	..	0·04	11·91
*Italy	..	..	0·22	61·75
*Belgium	..	..	0·39	99·66
*Pakistan	..	..	0·11	62.8a
TOTAL	4·40	1796·49	6·30	1573·13

*Contracts on c & f/c.i.f. basis.

Complaints against Customs Officials

3672. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against custom officials that they behave in different ways with different persons and the penalty charges for the same item is not the same;

(b) whether Government have seen a report in this respect in *Blitz* dated the 2nd July, 1977 under the heading 'Smugglers all'; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The nature and extent of the customs examination of passengers' baggage varies depending on whether the passenger is a tourist, has dutiable articles in his baggage and also other relevant factors. Penalties also cannot be uniform and vary depending on the nature, gravity and magnitude of the violation of the relevant laws. These variations, however, cannot be considered to be discriminatory.

(b) A letter addressed to the editor and published in Blitz of 2nd July,

1977, has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Various measures have been taken, from time to time, to ensure speedier and smoother clearance of passengers' baggage, such as augmentation of customs staff; review of the baggage and other relevant rules; more effective supervision by the senior officers etc. These measures are kept under continuous review.

Small Saving Accounts at Post Offices

3673. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small savings accounts at the post offices are being augmented with the help of increased publicity, greater facilities, more interest and like measures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The various small savings schemes are kept under constant review and necessary steps are taken from time to time to make them more attractive and popular. Some of the important measures taken during the last year are as follows:

(i) With a view to facilitating mobilisation of rural savings, the Rules have been amended to provide for opening of accounts by co-operative societies, co-operative banks and commercial banks on behalf of their members and clients.

(ii) Maturity values of recurring deposits and National Saving Certificates (V Issue) were suitably increased with effect from 1st October 1976, so that they yield returns comparable to those offered by public sector banks.

(iii) A new National Savings Annuity Scheme was introduced from the 1st April 1976 under which a person can make a deposit in lump sum or in instalments, and in return, receive monthly payments for seven years and thereafter the full amount of deposit with some premium.

(iv) Provision for (a) redeposit on maturity and (b) premature closure of account, has been made as additional facilities for investors in Post Office Time Deposits.

(v) A system of pension payment through Post Office Savings Banks has been introduced for the pensioners of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

(vi) The rates of commission payable to agents were increased from 1st July 1976.

(vii) The Post Office Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme, introduced in October 1973 as an incentive to account holders for keeping a minimum balance of Rs. 200 in their Savings Bank accounts, has been continued. The prize-draws are held twice a year. For each draw, there are over 11,000 prizes for a total values of about Rs. 20 lakhs, including one first prize of Rs. 1 lakh.

Publicity for small savings schemes is done through different media like radio spots and sponsored programmes broadcast in the commercial service of All India Radio, advertisements in newspapers, distribution of pamphlets and brochures, display of panels on buses and suburban trains, and opening of stalls in exhibitions and melas.

बिक्री कर के स्थान पर उत्पादन के स्रोत पर 'एक बिन्दु' कर/उत्पादन शुल्क/कर लगाना

3674. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिक्री कर में एक रूपता लाने तथा व्यापारियों एवं उपभोक्ताओं को अनावश्यक परेशानी तथा अत्यधिक खर्चे से बचाने के लिए सरकार का विचार इस समय लगाये जा रहे बिक्री कर के स्थान पर उत्पादन के स्रोत पर 'एक बिन्दु' कर/उत्पादन शुल्क/कर लगाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) और (ख) संविधान के अनुसार बिक्री कर राज्य सरकारों के कराधान का विषय है। बिक्री कर लगाने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने की नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ परामर्श करना पड़ेगा। वित्त मंत्रालय में जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर जांच समिति नियुक्त की गई है वह केन्द्र, राज्य और स्थानीय प्रशासनों द्वारा आयद किये जाने वाले सभी अप्रत्यक्ष करों के ढांचे की समीक्षा कर रही है और उसकी रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1977 तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है। बिक्री कर के ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने और राजस्व के वैकल्पित स्रोत के बारे में निर्णयउपर्युक्त समिति की सिफारिशों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके, यथासम्भव शीघ्र किया जायगा।

Directive issued to companies by Reserve Bank of India in regard to deposits

3675. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has issued any new directive to the companies in regard to the deposits;

(b) whether this directive will be applicable to the investment companies and non-banking companies; and

(c) if so, to what extent this directive will help the companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have isued a fresh set of directions to Non-banking financial companies, which term includes investment companies, loan companies, hire purchase finance companies, housing companies and mutual benefit financial companies and to Miscellaneous Non-banking companies which term includes companies conducting conventional chits as well as prize chits/benefit or savings schemes.

(c) The fresh set of directions have been issued by the Reserve Bank in public interest. The directions are intended to regulate the unsecured deposits accepted by the companies by linking them to their net owned funds and limiting in some cases the periods for which deposits may be taken.

Raising of Capital by Companies

3676. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 7 firms were recently allowed to raise Rs. 32.30 million capital;

(b) if so, the names of the firms; and

(c) how much each of the company has been allowed to raise the capital?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Names of companies and the amount of capital allowed to be raised by them are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Amount of capital allowed to be raised (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Bakelite Hylam Limited	107·97
2.	Industrial Perfumes Ltd.	25·50
3.	Bharat Bijlee Ltd.	26·67
4.	Madhya Pradesh Udyogik Vikas Nigam Ltd.	50·00
5.	Stelriware (Private) Ltd.	1·94
6.	Serson Industries Private Ltd.	8·93
7.	Ajanta Tubes Ltd.	102·00
	TOTAL	323·01

Benefit and Chit Fund Companies

3677. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's action so far in curbing and wherever possible eliminating, the so called "Benefit Companies" and the "Chit Fund Companies" has proved fruitful; and

(b) if so, broad details of the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) (and (b). The acceptance of deposits by Chit Fund Companies including Benefit Companies is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India under the powers vested with them under Chapter IIIB of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Reserve Bank have reported that as a result of prosecution proceedings initiated by them and prohibitory orders issued by them against the aforesaid type of companies for contraventions of the provisions of the directions issued to them, certain companies have stopped starting of new schemes but have requested for time to work off the existing schemes. Reserve Bank have further reported that they have issued prohibitory orders in respect of eight companies, initiated prosecution proceedings against twenty-six companies and issued show-cause notices to ninety-four other companies.

Overdraft of Rs. 40 lakhs from Central Bank of India Calcutta

3678. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a company of Calcutta, in which the erstwhile Banking Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee's wife is reported to be the director has received an overdraft of about 40 lakhs from Central Bank of India;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) what are the other irregularities that have been detected in its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Central Bank of India have reported that there is no borrowing account with their bank of any concern in which Smt. Mukherjee, wife of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, is a director or partner.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Recommendation of the Sivaraman Committee

3679. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the protection given for the Handloom Sector in the production of different fabrics is not effectively enforced; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to enforce the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee in protecting the Handloom Sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Some violations of the Reservation Orders are being reported and State Governments are taking action in accordance with the provisions of the Reservation Order in respect of these violations. However, the enforcement of the Reservation Order has to be carried out more effectively. State Governments are being requested to be more vigilant and ensure stricter implementation of the Reservation Orders.

Unsold Handloom Fabrics

3680. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large stocks of handloom fabrics are lying unsold all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to direct Defence and other Government Departments to purchase handloom fabrics?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Heavy accumulations of Handloom products were reported in February 1977. These have largely been cleared through a 20 per cent special rebate which was in operation during March-April 1977. No large accumulations are now reported.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action has already been initiated to enable the handloom sector progressively to meet an increasing part of the requirements of cloth of Government Departments, including Defence.

Channelisation of Iron Ore and Manganese produce of Goa through M.M.T.C.

3681. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to take steps to channelize all exports of iron ore and manganese produce of Goa through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Entire export of Manganese ore including that of Goan origin is already canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to canalise the export of iron ore of Goan origin through M.M.T.C.

Trade with foreign countries

3682. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade between India and various countries has decreased due to the change in Government;

(b) if so, the total loss or trade decreased during the last three months and the names of the countries with whom trade has been decreased;

(c) the main reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the trade with them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). There is no apparent relationship between the contraction in total trade and change in the Government.

The latest provisional official data regarding foreign trade is for the period April-May, 1977. As compared with the same months of 1976. exports from the country were larger by 4 per cent and imports were smaller by 17 per cent. The country wise details of foreign trade are not available.

It is the policy of the Government to expand, improve and promote trade with all countries. For this purpose a number of steps have been taken which include setting up of joint economic commissions, participations in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad, identification of areas and export items with export potential and other export promotion measures like duty drawback, cash compensatory support, provision of export finance, quality control and supply of imported and domestic inputs.

Raids by Income-Tax Authorities

3683. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids by Income-tax Authorities were stopped after the lifting of emergency;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these income-tax raids were not conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the past; and

(d) whether Government propose to launch such raids all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Raids were conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka also in the past. The numbers of search and seizure operations during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are as follows:

	1975-76	1976-77
Andhra Pradesh	105	148
Karnataka	65	105
Tamil Nadu	152	269

(d) Search and seizure operations are conducted by the Incom-tax authorities, wherever warranted.

Indo-German Trade

3684. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-German trade doubled in 1976;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) what are the other countries where the trade had been doubled;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to increase the trade with those countries with whom India's trade has not so far improved; and

(e) whether any new incentive has been given to increase the trade with them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) Indo-German Trade has increased by 10 per cent during 1976-77 (April—February) over the corresponding period of 1975-76.

(c) Our trade with the following countries has doubled: Austria, Finland, Turkey, Mauritania, Reunion, Upper Volta, West Africa Spanish, Burundi, Guinea, Ethopia, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Kuwait, Libya, Australia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Laos and Vietnam.

(d) The steps being taken by the Government for increasing the exports to all the countries are conducting of market surveys, sending sales delegations, holding of Indian exhibitions, participation in International exhibitions, commercial publicity, granting soft credits, concluding of Trade Agreements, holding of Trade talks at Government level, tendering for international tenders, opening offices of export promotion organisations, carrying out product adaptation through Commercial Development Programmes with some West European countries, finalising Trade Plans with Rupee Arrangement countries mostly in East Europe on enhanced level every year, providing various incentives to exporters, monitoring of quality control and production inputs, encouraging high level contracts with foreign businessmen and Governments through our Commercial Missions and collection and dissemination of information through our Commercial Missions and other sources.

(e) No. Sir.

Exports during 1977-78

3685. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the present Government for exporting engineering goods, handloom, synthetic textiles, textile machinery, machine tools, H.M.T., exports items, telephone equipments and woollen knit-wear during 1977-78; and

(b) the net exports of the above items in the first quarter of 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The export targets are formulated generally for main product groups. Exports target of engineering goods (including textile machinery, machine tools, HMT exports, telephone equipments) for 1977-78 are tentatively placed in the range of Rs. 625 to 650 crores, and textiles (including handloom, synthetic textiles and woollen knit-wear) Rs. 745 to 755 crores.

(b) Commodity-wise statistics for the first quarter of 1977-78 are not available at present.

Slump in Garment Business

3686. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a slump in the garment business particularly in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the number of garment units in the capital wound up; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard to encourage the ready-made garments business for the export purposes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-

OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There is slump in the garment trade as a whole due to fall in demand in the overseas markets. Since no licence is required for establishment of a garment unit and all the units were not otherwise also registered with the local authorities, information about the winding up of garment units is not available.

(c) Government is making efforts to secure termination of restrictions on garments imposed by some of the important importing countries. U.S.A. has recently withdrawn restrictions on cotton handloom garments. Besides, with a view to promote export production of garments Government has decided to constitute a separate Garment Export Promotion Council.

Handloom Weavers

3687. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand and actual supply of yarn to the handloom weavers during the last year;

(b) the steps taken to ensure proper supply of yarn to the handloom weavers at reasonable prices;

(c) the estimated idle capacity in this sector during that year and the number of persons rendered jobless thereby; and

(d) what further steps are contemplated to ensure remunerative wages to these weavers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) During the year 1976, 233 million kgs. of hank yarn were delivered by the Mills for supplying to the handloom weavers. It is not possible to have a precise assessment of demand owing to the highly decentralised nature of the industry and the variations in working duration.

(b) No difficulty is reported to be experienced by weavers in getting adequate supplies of yarn. However, prices of yarn have been on the increase for some time past. Government have taken measures to meet the situation by importing bulk quantities of cotton and man-made fibres and placing restrictions on their usage by the mills. Further, Government had discussions recently with the representatives of NTC mills, Cooperative Spinning Mills, Millowners' Associations, who have agreed to make available bulk quantities of yarn to the handloom weavers at reasonable prices, and also to open Yarn Depots, if required for direct distribution from the Mills.

(c) The extent of utilization of capacity cannot be assessed in this sector, but it is known that due to seasonality of demand and other factors, there are some enforced periods of idleness. As a result of the Special Intensive and Export Projects taken up, and the arrangements made for improving credit and marketing, the idle capacity is being reduced. There has been an increase in supply of hank yarn to this sector in the last few years, which also reflects more active working of looms.

(d) Various development programmes have been taken up which include ensuring regular availability of inputs and effecting improvements in the marketing prospects of handloom products. These are expected to have a favourable impact on the wage level.

Revolving Tower Restaurant at Asoka Hotel

3688. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has reviewed its proposal for the construction of a

Revolving Tower Restaurant at Ashoka Hotel; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The execution of the proposed project of constructing a revolving tower restaurant in Ashoka Hotel has been kept in obeyance due to constraint on resources and other priorities.

Rise in Exports to Canada

3689. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an impressive rise in Indian exports to Canada in recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There has been a significant increase in exports to Canada recently. Indian exports rose from Rs. 42.36 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 48.39 crores in 1976-77, registering an increase of about 14 per cent. Items which have registered increase are cashews, oil seeds and nuts, leather manufactures, including foot wear, textiles and metal manufactures.

Booking of Passengers by Indian Airlines in Delhi

3690. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines in Delhi are no longer booking passengers on main or national internal trunk routes wanting to travel by Air India's Boeings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such a stoppage of bookings has resulted in financial losses to both Indian Airlines and Air India and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to resume the old practice of bookings thereby reducing the further losses of revenue?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir Indian Airlines sell Air-India capacity on the domestic routes, viz. Bombay/Delhi/Bombay, Bombay/Calcutta/Bombay and Bombay/Madras/Bombay.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tourist arrivals

3691. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited India in the years 1975, 1976 and the first half of 1977;

(b) the countries from which the said tourists came;

(c) the average duration of the said tourists' stay in India and the places of historical interest and scenic beauty generally visited by them; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The total number of international tourists who visited India in 1975,

1976 and first half of 1977 is shown as under:-

Year	Tourist arrivals in India (No.)
1975	465,275
1976	533,951
1977 (Jan—June) . .	282,449

(b) Statement-I gives the nationality-wise figures of international tourist arrivals for the years 1975, 1976 and for first quarter of 1977 (Jan-March) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—716/77]. The nationality-wise figures for the second quarter of 1977 (April-June) have yet to be computed.

(c) The average duration of stay of international tourists in India during 1975 and 1976 worked out to 27.1 and 27.2 days respectively. Statement-II gives the places of historical interest and scenic beauty visited by international tourists is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—716/77]. Information in respect of the duration of stay in the subsequent period is being computed.

(d) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism in 1975 and 1976 have been computed at Rs. 104.2 crores and Rs. 225.0 crores respectively. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the first half of 1977 have been provisionally estimated at Rs. 119.0 crores.

Conversion of Srinagar Airfield into International Airport

3692. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the Srinagar airfield into an international airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Home Tourism

3693. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the emphasis on home toursim special attempts are proposed to be made by Government to improve facilities for pilgrims at the major religous pilgrimages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). It will be the endeavour of the Government to provide suitable facilities for pilgrims at major religious centres, as also at places of historical, archaeological and scenic significance *inter alia*. With this in view it is proposed to undertake a tourism potential survey on a State-wise basis to determine which places of historical, achaeological, scenic and religious importance should be taken up for development, and for which type and category of tourists should appropriate facilities be provided at selected places both in the public and private sectors. It is proposed to take up and complete the survey during the current financial year as preparatory to the formulation of schemes for the Sixth Plan.

Decision of companies to Reduce Interest Rates on Public Deposits.

3694. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether companies have decided to reduced interest rates on public deposits; and

(b) if so, whether this would affect middle class savings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Interest rates offered by Non-banking companies, on deposits accepted by them, are not regulated either under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, in the case of Non-banking Non-financial companies, or by the Reserve Bank of India, under the directions issued by them to Non-banking financial and Miscellaneous Non-banking companies. Reserve Bank have, however, reported that it has come to their notice, through newspaper reports, that some of the larger Non-financial companies have reduced the rates of interest on deposits by half per cent to one per cent.

(b) As compared to bank deposits, the quantum of deposits mobilised by Non-banking companies is a small amount. The change in the rate of interest by some Non-banking Non-financial companies is not, therefore, expected to have any significant impact on middle class savings.

Merger of S. T. C. and M. M. T. C.

3695. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge the State Trading Corporation; and Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation into one Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons why two separate Corporations have been kept for canalised imports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The roles of the STC and the MMTC are well defined and distinct. The commodities handled by each are specified, keeping in view the volume of turnover and the special charcteristics, and there is no overlap or conflict in their functions.

Civil Aerodrome in Salem

3696. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a Civil Aerodrome in Salem District in view of the increasing importance of Salem as an industrial centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रूई, गेहूं आदि में वायदा व्यापार

3698. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में रूई, गेहूं, तिलहन, चांदी, नारियल,

सूखे धान के मामले में नियमित आधार पर वायदा व्यापार आरम्भ करने का है ;

(ख) वायदा व्यापार के बारे में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जानी है ; और

(ग) क्या वायदा व्यापार शुरु किये जाने के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो ये अभ्यावेदन किन किन और कहां कहां से और कब कब मिले और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) वायदा व्यापार का नियमन अग्रिम संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 द्वारा होता है । वायदा बाजार आयोग, जो इस मंत्रालय के अधीन एक सांविधिक संगठन है, अग्रिम संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबंधों के प्रशासन तथा प्रवर्तन के लिए जिम्मेदार है और यह कई वस्तुओं के वायदा व्यापार को नियमित करता है, वायदा बाजार आयोग के अधीन एक प्रवर्तन निदेशालय है, जो गैर कानूनी सौदों को रोकने तथा उन्हें बंद करने के लिए कार्यवाही करता है ।

(ग) अभिवेदनों का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है । जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । (**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** L.T.717/77) इन प्रतिवेदनों पर वायदा बाजार आयोग, बम्बई की सलाह से सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया गया ।

हवाई अड्डों का आधुनिकीकरण

3699. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हवाई अड्डों के आधुनिकीकरण और उक्त हवाई अड्डों को बड़े विमान उतारने तथा उड़ाने के योग्य बनाने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पोरबन्दर, केशोद, राजकोट, जामनगर, भावनगर, भुज हवाई अड्डों पर इसमें से कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और बाकी धनराशि कब खर्च की जायेगी और उक्त धनराशि किन मदों पर खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या केशोद और पोरबन्दर हवाई अड्डों को वर्षा ऋतु के दौरान भी चालू रखने के बारे में एक योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान देश में हवाई अड्डों के आधुनिकीकरण पर किया जाने वाला प्रस्तावित व्यय करीब 86.95 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पोरबन्दर केशोद, राजकोट, जामनगर, भावनगर तथा भुज विमान क्षेत्रों पर अब तक किया गया व्यय 46.52 लाख रुपये है । पांचवीं योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान भावनगर तथा भुज में अदिशिक बीकनों के लिये भवनों के निर्माण, उपर्युक्त सभी छः विमान-क्षेत्रों पर जीपों, एम्बूलैंसों, तथा फायर टेंडरों की व्यवस्था, तथा राजकोट पर धावन पथ के फर्श के नवीकरण के लिये 45.95 लाख रुपये का व्यय होने की आशा है ।

(ग) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की केशोद और पोरबन्दर के लिये वर्तमान उड़ानें मानसून के दौरान भी परिचालित की जाती रहेंगी।

Money advanced by L.I.C. to Maruti

3700. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to M/s. Maruti or its sister concerns owned or controlled by Shri Sanjay Gandhi, the son of former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi or where Shri Sanjay Gandhi had any interest, during the last three years;

(b) the securities against which these amounts were advanced;

(c) the rate of interest being charged by the L.I.C. on the amount so advanced;

(d) whether the interest has since been paid in full and whether any instalment of the amount so advanced has been repaid; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No loan has been advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to M/s. Maruti Ltd. and its subsidiaries. The Corporation had also not made any investment in the shares of the aforesaid Companies.

(b) to (e). Question does not arise.

Oil Cake Exports

3701. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Patriot' on 2nd July, 1977 entitled "some fishy facts about oil-cake exports";

(b) if so, the details regarding this scandalous deal;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against the exporters who were party to this scandal; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the Cash Assistance policy for cottonseed extractions and expeller cakes for 1976-77 announced in March, 1976, cash assistance at the rate of 22½ per cent of F. O. B. value on extractions and 17½ per cent of F. O. B. value on expeller cakes for exports beyond the first one lakh tonnes subject to the total exports being not less than 2.5 lakh tonnes was admissible. Cash Assistance on the export of cotton seed extractions and expeller cakes was being given as an incentive for greater production of cottonseed oil. The All India Cottonseed Crushers' Association through which the exports are canalised represented towards end of December, 1976 that it would not be possible for them to reach the target due to several factors including the short cotton crop and the target should be reduced. The request of the Association was considered but the Government was opposed to grant of Cash Assitance with retrospective effect. On 23rd February, 1977 it was decided to grant cash assistance on a graded scale for exports during March, 1977. Policy for exports of cottonseed extractions during 1977-78 was also decided and the rates of incentive for maximising the exports in March, 1977 were proportional.

2. The first quarter of the calendar year being the principal exporting

season for cottonseed meal, the fact that exports in March, 1977 were substantially higher than in other months is not unusal, particularly with the additional incentive of cash assistance. Actual exports during March, 1977 was 48,640 tonnes as against the total exports of 1.48 lakh tonnes during May, 1976 to March, 1977.

3. Cash Assistance was granted for increasing the level of exports and maximising cotton seed oil production. The amount admissible works out to Rs. 115 lakhs or about 16 per cent of the value of exports in the month of March. There were only 13 exporters out of a total of 53 exporters who exported extractions/expellers only in March, 1977 and not in the earlier months. These are not entirely new entrants but are old members of All India Cottonseed Crushers' Association. The allegation that bulk of the exports were by new parties is therefore unfounded.

4. A number of representations were received that the cash assistance due to AICOSCA should be distributed in a fair manner to all the units which exported during the year. The release of cash assistance to AICO SCA was stopped pending a decision on this issue. The Chairman and the Managing Committee of AICOSCA have now proposed a scheme of distribution in which the units will be given cash assistance on the basis of their exports during the entire period May, 1976 to March, 1977 and not on the basis of their exports during March, 1977 alone. Government have approved this approach.

Meeting of IDBI for clearing Loan Proposal of Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company

3702. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special meeting of the Board of Industrial Development Bank of India was convened to clear loan proposal for Gujarat-Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The proposal for grant of financial assistance to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company Limited was considered in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) held on 28-3-1977 but decision on the proposal was deferred pending certain clarifications regarding assurances/guarantees from Government of India and Government of Gujarat against which interim disbursements were proposed to be made. In order, however, to enable the company to conclude foreign exchange loan agreement with Kreditansalt fur-Wiederaufbau of West Germany and tie up the rupee financing of the project, a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the IDBI was held on the 6th April, 1977 to sanction, in principle, financial assistance of a rupee term loan of Rs. 60 crores and underwriting of equity shares of Rs. 12 crores, to the project subject to the aforesaid assurances/guarantees from Government of India and Government of Gujarat.

स्कूलों और कालेजों में सहकारिता को विषय के रूप में पढ़ाया जाना

3703. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आज देश में सहकारिता समाज का एक प्रमुख अंग बन गया है और हर कार्य-क्षेत्र में इसकी आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के साथ इस पर विचार किया है कि सहकारिता को स्कूलों व कालेजों में विषय के रूप में पढ़ाया जाए और वहां सहकारिता के सैद्धान्तिक एवं व्यावहारिक पक्षों को पढ़ाया जाये।

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस मन्त्रालय ने काफी पहले सन् 1960 में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सलाह से सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों को विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर सहकारिता को विषय के रूप में पढ़ाने के बारे में एक नीति परिपत्र भेजा था। आजकल देश के कई विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों में सहकारिता का विषय बी०ए०, बी० काम० तथा एम०ए० के पाठ्यक्रमों में एक विषय के भाग के रूप में या वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में पढ़ाया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा नियुक्त एक विशेषज्ञ दल इस समय (1) विश्वविद्यालयों (2) कालेजों तथा (3) उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में सहकारिता के विषय की वर्तमान पाठ्य-विवरणियों की समीक्षा कर रहा है, ताकि इन तीनों स्तरों के लिए आदर्श पाठ्य-विवरणियों का सुझाव दिया जा सके।

Realisation of Arrears of Income-tax from Sick Units

3704. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give income-tax and other concessions in the taxes to a viable unit if it accepts the incorporation of a sick unit;

(b) if so, whether the tax liabilities of the sick units would be condoned; and

(c) if not, what measures are being taken to recover the arrears of income-tax from sick units amalgamating with viable unit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1977 seeks to insert a new section 72A in the Income-tax Act, 1961 to provide that where a company, owning an industrial undertaking, amalgamates with another company, the accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance of the amalgamating company will be carried forward and set off in the hands of the amalgamated company, if the Central Government is satisfied that the amalgamation is in the public interest and certain conditions as specified in the said provision are fulfilled.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Necessary measures in accordance with law are taken to recover arrears of income-tax due from companies owing sick units in cases where such companies amalgamate with other companies.

Income-Tax Payers in India

3705. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax payers in the slab of income group Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 15,000/- and Rs. 25,000/-;

(b) the aggregate amount collected as income tax from these for the past two assessment years; and

(c) the average expenses incurred in collecting taxes from each of the above slab for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Information relating to the number of income-tax payers according to various income groups is compiled on the basis of the assessments completed during a financial year. According to the latest compilation available at present, the number of income-tax payers assessed during 1975-76 and falling in the specified income groups is given below:-

Income group	Total number of income-tax payers
Upto Rs. 10,000 . . .	12,40,806
Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 15000/- .	5,11,297
Rs. 15,001 to Rs. 25,000/- .	3,63,756
TOTAL . . .	21,15,859

(b) and (c). The required information is not readily available and its collection will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with results likely to be achieved. However, according to the information presently available, the total collections of income-tax (including Corporation-tax) and the cost of collection of direct taxes for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are as under:-

Financial year	Total collection of income-tax (including Corporatino tax)	Cost of collection of direct taxes
	(Figures in crores of Rupees)	
1975-76	1832·28*	42·13
1976-77	2045·00*	42·58

*exclusive of collections under the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976 of Rs. 199·24 crores for 1975-76 and Rs. 33.42 crores for 1976-77.

Directive of Reserve Bank of India to Nationlised Banks regarding Rates of interest on deposits

3706. DR. BAPU KALDATY Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India recently directed the nationalised Banks to streamline the rates of interest on deposits;

(b) if so, the details of the directives in this regard;

(c) whether this is the function of the Reserve Bank; and

(d) if not, what particular steps Government propose to take to stop the Reserve Bank of India from intruding into the privileges of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have further rationalised the structure of interest rates payable by the scheduled commercial banks on deposits. The revised interest rates schedule is set out in the Statement. The changes in the rates on fixed deposits have come into effect from June 1, 1977 and are applicable to fresh deposits or renewals but not to the existing deposits during the currency of their present term.

Banks have also been advised to make a distinction between cheque operated Saving Bank Accounts and other Savings Bank Accounts and to pay interest on the former at the rate of 3.00 per cent per annum compared to 5.00 per cent per annum on non-cheque operated Saving Bank Account. This change has come into effect on July 1, 1977.

(c). In terms of Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India have the powers to issue in the public interest or in the interest of banking policy,

such directions to banking companies generally or to any banking company in particular as they may deem fit.

(d). Does not arise.

Statement

*Rates of interest on deposits payable by Scheduled Commercial Banks effective June 1, 1977**

	Existing %	*Proposed* %
I. *Savings Deposits*		
Scheduled Commercial Banks		
(1) With demand and time liabilities upto Rs. 10 crores	5·5	3% on Savings Deposits with cheques facilities and 5% on Savings Deposits Account without chequefacilities
(2) With demand and time liabilities between Rs. 10 crores Rs. 25 crores.	5·25	
(3) With demand and time liabilities above Rs. 25 crores.	5·0	
II. *Fixed Deposits*		
(1) 15 days to 45 days	3·0	3·0
(2) 46 days to 90 days	3·5	3·5
(3) 91 days to less than 6 months	5·5	4·0
(4) 6 mohths to less than 9 months	6·0	4·5
(5) 9 monhs to less than 1 year	7·0	5·0
(6) 1 year to 3 yaers	8·0	6·0
(7) Over 3 years upto 5 years	9·0	8·0
(8) Above 5 years	10·0	10·0

Note : — 1. Scheduled Commercial Banks with demand and time liabilities less than Rs. 25 crores are allowed to pay at thier discretion additional interest of ½ per cent per annum on all savings deposits and on term deposits upto and inclusive of 5 years. The rate of interest for deposits above 5 years will be only 10 percent.

2. No Co-operative Bank is allowed to pay interest on deposits in excess of the rates specified below, over and above the rates prescribed above.

	Over and above the rates payable by scheduled Commercial Banks
	per cent per annum
(i) State co operative banks in the Union territoires and in Manipur, Tripura Nagaland and Meghalaya States	½
(ii) State co-operative banks in all other states	½
(iii) Central co operative banks	½
(iv) Primary co-operative banks	1

3. Regional Rural Banks can pay 0·5 per cent more on savings and fixed deposits, except in the case of deposits above 5 years where they are individually advised.

*Except on savings deposits which will take effect from July 1, 1977.

CBI Enquiry against Medical Officer of Ashoka Hotel

3707. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a C.B.I. case was registered against the Medical Officer of Ashoka Hotel and if so, the charges levelled against him; and

(b) whether the enquiry has been completed and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. CBI registered a preliminary enquiry against the Medical Officer, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi on 9-12-1976. The allagation against the Medical Officer was that he indulged in private practice while in receipt of non-practising allowance.

(b) Yes, Sir. CBI have completed the enquiry and their report which has been received only recently is under examination.

Dry Port in Delhi

3708. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about the setting up of dry port near Delhi;

(b) if not, what is the present position and the reasons of such delay; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government to the offers made by the Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The final decision about location of the dry port is yet to be taken. The relative merits and demerits of the different locations are being considered.

Sources of Income of All India Congress Committee

3709. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) what were the sources of income of All India Congress Committee during the assessment years 1973-74 to 1975-76;

(b) what is the total income declared in each year and on what income it has been assessed;

(c) what were the total donations and other receipts received each year mentioned above; and

(d) the details of expenses for each aforesaid year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) For the asstt. year 1973-74, All India Congress Committee has shown the following sources of income:

(i) Receipts by way of Advertisement and Circulation of magazines named as Socialist India and Socialist Bharat.

(ii) By collection and Donation.

(iii) Share from fees from primary and active members.

(iv) Share of surplus from Congress and A.I.C.C.'s sessions.

(v) A. I. C. C. membership fees.

(vi) Miscellaneous receipts.

During the asstt. year 1974-75 the sources of receipts have been shown as under:

(i) The receipts by way of advertisements and circulation of magazines named Socialist India and Socialist Bharat.

(ii) By Collecion and donation.

(iii) Share from fees from primary and active members.

(iv) By membership fees/delegate fees.

(v) Rent realised from staff.

(vi) Miscellaneous receipts.

For asstt. year 1975-76, for which assessment is pending, the following sources of income have been shown:

(i) Receipts by way of advertisements and circulation of magazines Socialist India and Socialist Bharat.

Profit and Loss Account or balance-sheet for All India Congress Committee has not been filed with the Return of Income.

(b) Asst. Yr.		Declared Income	Assessed Income
1973-74	(loss)	1,44,566	1,44,566 (loss)
1974-75	(loss)	2,35,989	2,35,989 (loss)
1975-76	(loss)	6,56,300	Assessment not completed as yet.

(c) The details for Assessment Year 1973-74 and 74-75 are given in statements 'A' and 'B' respectively laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-718/77]. Profit and Loss account or balance-sheet for All India Congress Committee has not been filed with the Return of Income for Assessment Year 75-76. Details of donations and other receipt in respect of Socialist India and Socialist Bharat for Assessment Year 75-76 are given in Annexure E.

(d) The details for Assessment Year 73-74 and 74-75 are given in Statesment 'C' and 'D' respectively laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-718/77]. Profit and Loss account or balance-sheet for All India Congress Committee has not been filed with the return of Income, for asst. year 75-76. Details of expenditure in respect of Socialist India and Socialist Bharat are given in Statement 'F' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-718/77].

Inquiry into Banking Industry

3710. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item in *Statesman* dated 5th May, 1977 with the heading "Inquiry into Banking Industry Favoured";

(b) the reaction of Government over that news item and what action has been taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether Government are making inquiry against any Chairman or Director of any nationalised bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item which appeared in the *Statesman* "Delhi Edition" dated the 5th May, 1977 and have taken note of its contents.

(c) No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल की सिंगापोर यात्रा

3711. **श्री मनोहर लाल :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-कोरिया संयुक्त व्यापार परिषद् की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये

हाल ही में भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने सिंगापोल की यात्रा की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिषद् की इस बैठक में किन-किन मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारत-दक्षिण कोरिया संयुक्त व्यापार समिति की बैठक दिसम्बर, 1976 में सिंगापोल में हुई थी जिन मुद्दों पर बातचीत हुई उनमें अन्य विषयों के साथ साथ ये भी शामिल थे : द्विपक्षीय व्यापार विस्तार सम्बन्धी व्यापारिक प्रस्थापनाओं का पुनर्विलोकन, संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना व्यापारिक जानकारी के आदान-प्रदान बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय, अन्य देशों में सहयोग।

भारत-दक्षिण कोरिया संयुक्त व्यापार परिषद् की बैठक जून, 1977 में सिंगापोल में हुई थी जिन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई उनमें ये शामिल थे : भारत था दक्षिण कोरिया में आर्थिक स्थिति, भारत-दक्षिण कोरिया व्यापार का विस्तार सहयोग के क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना और दक्षिण कोरिया, भारत तथा अन्य देशों में संयुक्त उद्यम।

Request Made by Reserve Bank of India Officers Association Regarding Appointments Done During Emergency

3712. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of April 1977 the Reserve Bank of India Officers Association had urged Government to revoke all appointments made during emergency on the political and other extraneous grounds including transfers promotions and extra benefits; and

(b) if so, how many such cases have been investigated by Government and what action have Government taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the month of April, 1977, a letter received from the President, Reserve Bank of India Officers Association referred to the appointments made by the Central Government to the top Posts in the Reserve Bank and other Financial Institutions. It is the considered view of the present Government that appointments to top posts, promotions and grant of benefits should be made on the merits of each case. Certain changes in the top posts of the Reserve Bank were recently effected in pursuance of this policy in public interest.

Airbus Engines Found Jammed

3713. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minitser of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 14th May at Bombay and on or about 30th May at Calcutta two Airbus engines were found jammed due to serious mechanical and technical defects;

(b) whether any investigation has been made about the causes of engine defects; and

(c) how far air travel by other Airbus engines is safe for passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) One Airbus A300 B2 engine failed at

Calcutta on 30th May, 1977 and another engine showed distress on Compressor stages during boroscopic inspection, while on groud, at Bombay, on 13th June, 1977.

(b). The investigations are continuing.

(c) Air travel by Airbus A300 B2 aircraft is quite safe, as air aircraft are released for flight only with engines which have been fully tested and found safe for flight.

Sick Cotton and Oil Mills in Gujarat

3714. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick cotton and oil mills in Gujarat State as on 31st December, 1975 Distric-wise;

(b) the number of such mills taken over by Government as on 31st December, 1976 and details of these mills; and

(c) the group to which these mills belong?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:) (a) to (c) There is no precise cirteria to describe a sick mill and as such it is not possible to give any details. No. cotton textile or oil mill in Gujarat was taken over between 31-12-1975 and 31-12-1976.

Development of Tourist Spots in Gujarat

3715. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places selected for development as tourist spots in the State of Gujarat; and

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Centre for the develop ment of these places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The places selected for development of tourist facilities in Gujarat during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans were Ahmedabad Gandhinagar, Porbander and Sasangir. The schemes taken up at these places are as follows:-

		(Rs. lakhs)
1.	Sound & Light Show at Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad .	11·84
2.	Construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Porbunder .	10·93
3.	Construction of Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar . .	4·07
4.	Construction of a Forest lodge at Sasangir . . .	21·60

The Schemes listed at 1, 2 and 3 above have alreay been completed and commissioned. The Forest Lodge at Sasangir is expected to be commissioned during the current financial year.

Subject to the availability of funds and feasibility study being favourable the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a 3 star 60-room hotel at Ahmedabad during the Fifth Plan period.

Development of Tourism Spots in Gujarat

3716. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of subsidiaries and branches of foreign companies involved in violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(b) the action taken by Government against the defaulter concerns?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Licences given to Vanaspati Units during 1976-77

3717. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences given during 1976-77 to start vanaspati units in the country; and

(b) whether the units for which licences were given have started functioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: (a) No licence was issued during 1976-77 for starting vanaspati units in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in deposits of Nationalised Banks

3718. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase of deposits in nationalised banks during 1976-77 as compared to the previous year; and

(b) the steps contemplated to increase the percentage?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RAVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The deposits of public sector banks increased by 24.2 per cent during 1976-77 compared to an increase of 20.1 per cent during the previous year i.e., 1975-76.

(b) Banks make continuous efforts to increase their deposits. Besides enlarging their branch network to provide banking services to a larger number of people and to mobilise their savings, public sector banks have devised several schemes to suit the requirements of diverse types of small depositors. Banks are also undertaking purposeful publicity campaigns to make the people aware of the services rendered by the banking system.

Charter of Demands from National Textile Corporation show Room Employees Union

3719. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Charter of demands from National Textile Corporation Show Room Employees Union;

(b) if so, the reaction thereto; and

(c) the outline of the grievances of the Employees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The National Textile Corporation have received a Charter of Demands from the Show Room Employees' Union.

The demands are as under:—

(i) Confirmation of all employees.

(ii) Framing of promotion and recruitment rules.

(iii) Stoppage of deduction of security.

(iv) Regularisation of daily wage employees.

(v) Creation of supervisory posts.

(vi) Employees' participation in marketing activities.

(vii) Recognition of the Union.

(viii) Payment of bonus.

(ix) Pay scales and related benefits.

(x) Facilities for purchase of NTC fabrics, drinking water etc.

The Union representatives had approached the Labour Commissioner, Delhi and an agreement since been ar-

rived at between the Union and the Management. While some of the demands have been accepted, some others are under discussion between the NTC and the Employees' Union.

Extension of date of submission of applications for claims of compensation for properties

3720. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of the Government to extend the date for submission of application for claims of compensation for properties left by the refugees in former East Pakistan has been adequately publicised in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Bihar, U. P. and Delhi news papers;

(b) whether All India Radio also publicised it; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i). In order to have adequate coverage, notice regarding extension of date for submitting claim applications under the ex-gratia scheme upto 31st July, 1977, was released to the following newspapers:

(1) The Statesman Ltd., Calcutta (Also in their Delhi edition).

(2) Hindustan Times, New Delhi.

(3) Hindu, Madras.

(4) Indian Express, Bombay (Also in all their editions).

(5) Times of India, Bombay (Also in all their editions).

(6) Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.

(7) Jugantar, Calcutta.

(8) Anand Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.

(9) Basumati, Calcutta.

(10) Assam Express, Gauhati.

(11) Janshakti, Patna.

(12) Indian Nation, Patna.

(13) Assam Tribune, Gauhati.

(14) Dainik Assam Gauhati.

(15) Jagram, Agartala.

(16) Janambhumi, Jorhat.

(17) Romai, Aizwal.

(18) Zomai, Aizwal.

(19) National Herald, Lucknow.

(20) Janpad, Agartala.

(21) Prantajyoti, Silchar.

(22) Prajatantra, Imphal.

(23) Hamar Arsi, Aizwal.

(ii) Coverage was given by the All India Radio, Calcutta and Doordarshan, Calcutta on 18th June, 1977.

International Air Traffic through Calcutta Airport

3721. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether international air traffic through Calcutta airport has increased during last three years;

(b) if so, comparative figures of such increased flights from year to year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for promoting international air traffic through Calcutta Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir, International air traffic through Calcutta airport has not increased during the last three years.

(c). All efforts are being made to increase flights through Calcutta. Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call to foreign airlines when route schedules to Bilateral Air Services Agreements are negotiated. A substantial amount has been spent in providing a new terminal building, an operational block, a modern hotel and approach roads and modernising radio navigational aids besides extending and strengthening runways and installation of sophisticated radar equipment at Calcutta airport. It is hoped that with these facilities more foreign airlines would come forward and operate their services through Calcutta.

Loan Agreement with Saudi Arabia

3722. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has signed a loan pact with our country during June, 1977; and

(b) if so, the amount loaned and terms and conditions attached with the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Loan agreement, which was signed on 2nd June, 1977 between Government of India and the Saudi Fund for Development for financing the Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric projects in Andhra Pradesh, is for a sum of Saudi Rials 353 million or about Rs. 90 crores. This loan is repayable in 20 years, inclusive of a five-year grace period and shall carry a loan charge of 4 per cent per annum.

Steps to reduce Arrears of Income-Tax

3723. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total income-tax arrears as on 30th June 1977;

(b) the reasons for not realising these arrears; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to reduce the arrears and combat tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING, (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The figures of tax arrears as on 30-6-1977 are not available at present. The gross and net arrears of income-tax (including Corporation-tax) as on 31-3.1977 were as under: Gross arrears. . . .Rs. 873.56 crores. Net arrears....Rs. 569.84 crores.

(b) Some of the major reasons on account of which tax arrears remain unrealised are as follows:—

(i) Amounts pending settlement of double income tax relief.

(ii) Amounts due from companies under liquidation.

(iii) Amounts due from persons who have left India or are otherwise not traceable.

(iv) Amounts disputed in appeals.

(v) Amounts under process of recovery where assets have been attached but not yet sold due to various reasons.

(c) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears, such as levy of penalty, attachment of moneys due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears.

Every effort is being made to fight the evil of tax evasion effectively. The intelligence and investigation machinery of the Income-tax Department is

being streamlined and expertise developed to uncover the clever tricks and methods of the big tax evaders as also to prosecute tax evaders in courts of law in different parts of the country.

Excise Duty on Caprolactum

3724. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been urged to abolish excise duty on caprolactum; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Caprolactum used for the production of nylon yarn of not above 225 deniers is already exempt from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to the condition that such nylon is not used in the manufacture of tyre copd. Requests have been received for extension of exemption to caprolactum used in the manufacture of tyre cord or to transfer duty to the stage of tyre cord yarn.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Supply of Palm Oil by a Malaysian Firm

3725. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Malaysian firm has offered to supply palm oil on a long term basis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The offer is under consideration.

Consignments sent to U.S.A.

3726. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether from January to February, 1977 consignments sent to U. S. A. from India were detained by U. S. Customs for various reasons;

(b) if so, whether some of the reasons were that in eleven consignments of frog legs salmonella was present and some of them were mouldy and had insects;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that pre-shipment inspection procedures are not being followed properly;

(d) whether this has resulted in a great loss and some of the consignments had been rejected by U. S. A.; and

(e) the steps being taken to see that the things which are exported are the country's beset available so that country's reputation is not lost?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir, there has been some loss.

(e) Statement is enclosed.

Statement

The following measures have been taken and are contemplated to en-

sure that goods which are being exported are of required quality and the country's reputation is not lost;

(i) Government have enacted an Act called the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 for compulsory inspection of certain products meant for exports. Under this Act, the commodities notified by the Central Government are subject to quality control and inspection or both prior to exports. About 50 per cent of total exports of India are being covered by this Act at present. More and more commodities are being included for compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection.

(ii) Various Inspection Agencies are working under recognition by the Government for pre-shipment inspection. These are:

(a) Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India;

(b) Indian Standards Institution;

(c) 5 Export Inspection Agencies under the Ministry of Commerce at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras;

(d) 8 Governmental Agencies recognised by the Ministry of Commerce; and

(e) 31 Private Inspection Agencies recognised by the Ministry of Commerce.

(iii) It has been notified that all fish products shall be subjected to compulsory quality control and preshipment inspection. These inspections are being carried out by Export Inspection Agencies Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras.

(iv) Pre-shipment inspection of fish products exported to USA is being carried out as per the Memorandum of Understanding entered by the Export Inspection Council on behalf of the Government of India with the Food and Drug Administration Public Health Services of the USA on January 13, 1975.

(v) The Compulsory Quality control and Inspection procedures are being reviewed in respect of all commodities. The problem of salmonella and frog legs is being specially looked into by an Expert Team set up for this purpose.

(vi) Exporters are being constantly instructed and educated for adhering to the Quality Control discipline and about the inspection procedures.

(vii) Complaints regarding quality of products being exported are looked into by the Government through various Agencies and strict action like de-registration of the units is taken on proof of default.

Engine Overhaul Facility in the Country

3727. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the spare engine capacity with the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the engines for overhaul are sent abroad and if so, the number of engines sent for overhaul abroad during last three years, the amount paid for overhaul, transportation, transit insurance etc.;

(c) whether there is any proposal to have engine overhaul facility in the country to save this huge burden on foreign exchange;

(d) the functions of the Indian Airlines engineering base at Calcutta and whether the engineers there have some spare capacity; and

(e) the particular steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up an engine overhaul workshop in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The following are the particulars of spare engines available with Indian Airlines, aircraft typewise:

Airbus A-300B2 . .	4
Boeing-737 . . .	9
Caravelle . . .	3
HS 748 . . .	11
F-27 . . .	8
Viscount . . .	2

(b) Normally no engine is sent abroad for overhaul. However, five Boeing-737 engines had to be sent abroad recently for overhaul due to reasons beyond the control of Indian Airlines. The total expenditure including overhaul, transportation, insurance, duty, etc., in this regard is estimated at Rs. 95 lakhs (Foreign exchange estimated at Rs. 82.50 lakhs). Apart from this, no other engine was sent abroad for overhaul during the last three years.

(c) and (e). The existing Engine Overhaul facilities of Air India at Bombay and Indian Airlines at Delhi are adequate for meeting the overhaul requirements of engines fitted on Indian Airlines Boeing-737s, Caravelles and Turbo-prop aircraft. For Airbus A-300 B2 engines, it is planned to equip the Shop capacity of Air India suitably by early 1978.

(d) The Engineering Base at Calcutta provides overhaul facilities for F-27 aircraft, auxiliary power units of the Boeing-737 aircraft, certain accessories of other types of Indian Airlines aircraft, overhaul of Piston engines, assembly and maintenance of Ground Support equipment of the Airbus A-300 B2 aircraft and for maintenance of Indian Airlines aircraft operating through Calcutta. The available capacity of this Engineering facility is being fully utilised by Indian Airlines.

Orders for Wagons and Passenger Coaches

3728. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the orders for wagons and passenger coaches received from various countries country-wise during 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) the details of the orders against which supply has already been made and the time by which the deals will be completed and the steps being taken by Government to speed up the supply;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned so far in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up an independent organisation to handle the export of these materials?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Details of the orders for wagons and passenger Coaches received from various countries during the Years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below:

Year	Country	Quantity		Value
		Wagons	Coaches	(Rs. in lakhs)
1975-76	*Tanzania	..	17	238
1976-77	Zambia	30	..	57
	Uganda	250	20	800
	Tanzania	30	..	97
	Sri Lanka	30	..	70

*The order also comprised of 5 re-conditioned steam locomotives and 15 diesel locomotives. Supply of all the 5 steam locomotives and 10 diesel locomotives has been completed.

(b) Details of orders against which supply has already been made is given below:—

Country	Supplies already made	Balance
Tanzania	17 Coaches	Nil

The time schedule according to which the current orders would be completed is given in the statement attached.

The completion schedule is on the assumption that the buyers complete contractual formalities necessary for manufacture and supply of the products.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange earned by exports of coaches and wagons during the last three years is as under:—

	(In lakhs of rupees)
1974-75	933·58
1975-76	1284·76
1976-77	941·84
TOTAL	3160·18

(d) An independent organisation, the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, (PEC), already exists to deal with the export of wagons and passenger coaches. PEC is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

Statement

Details of Time Schedule by which the current Orders would be completed

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity		Completion Schedule	Remarks
		Wagons	Coaches		
1	Zambia . .	30	..	By March, 1978	The Zambian buyer is yet to give the requisite bank guarantee for deferred payments and clear certain technical details. PEC is in touch with them.

1	2	3	4	5
2	Uganda	250	20	By March, '78 The Government of Uganda is yet to give the Bank Guarantee for 75% deferred receivables. A few technical details are also to be clarified by them.
3	Tanzania	30	..	By March, '78 A few amendments to the Letter of Credit are awaited. These have been agreed to with the buyer by a PEC representative who went to Tanzania for the purpose.
4	Sri Lanka	30	..	By March, '78 Approval of drawings by Sri Lanka authorities is awaited This has been delayed due to go slow and then strike by their Railway employees. A PEC representative has been sent to Sri Landka t expedite.

Trade with Neighbouring Friendly Countries

3729. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new agreements regarding trade have been made by Indian Government with the neighbouring friendly countries like Nepal, Burma, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh;

(b) the extent of trade with each of these countries during the current financial year; and

(c) the new items of export to and import from these countries during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). The statistics for the current year are still being compiled and will be supplied as soon as they are ready.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों के अध्यक्षों के रूप में संसद् सदस्यों की नियुक्ति

3730. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यय में मितव्ययता लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार सभी केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के अध्यक्ष के रूप में संसद् सदस्यों की नियुक्ति करने का है ;

(ख) क्या देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये और फिजूल खर्चे को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार है कि उपक्रमों के अध्यक्षों में से किसी भी अध्यक्ष का वेतन 3000 रुपये प्रति मास से अधिक न हो ; और

(ग) उन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका व्यय केन्द्र द्वारा वहन किया जाता है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सरकार की नीति वर्तमान संसद् सदस्यों की केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्यमों में अध्यक्ष या निदेशक नियुक्त करने की नहीं है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों तथा अन्य शीर्षस्थ पदधारियों का मासिक वेतन उद्यमों के आकार और उनकी समस्याओं की जटिलताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए चार अनुसूचियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है ; अर्थात् :

अनुसूची 'क' (3500–125–4000 रु०)
अनुसूची 'ख' (3000–125–3500 रु०)
अनुसूची 'ग' (2500–100–3000 रु०) और
अनुसूची 'घ' (2250–100–2750 रु०)

केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्यकारी अधिकारियों के लिए 3000 – रुपये मासिक की अधिकतम वेतन-सीमा लागू करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। किन्तु उद्यमों को अपने खर्च में ज्यादा से ज्यादा किफायत बरतने और उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार सरकारी उद्यमों में सामान्य शेयरों और ऋणों के रूप में पूंजी लगाती है। सरकार ने जिन उद्यमों में इस प्रकार से पूंजी-निवेश किया है उनके नाम "केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के 1975–76 वर्ष के कार्य–निष्पादन की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट" में दिये गये हैं। यह रिपोर्ट अभी हाल ही में सदन-पटल पर रखी गई थी।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

3731. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम स्वयं किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात तथा निर्यात करता है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इस निगम को प्रत्येक वस्तु के व्यापार में कितना वार्षिक लाभ हुआ ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

31–3–1977 को समाप्त तीन वर्षों के दौरान व्यापारिक लाभ/हानि

(करोड़ रुपये में)
(इसमें ब्याज तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम के ऊपरी खर्चे शामिल नहीं हैं)

	1976–77 (अनन्तिम)	1975–76	1974–75
	व्यापारिक लाभ	व्यापारिक लाभ	व्यापारिक लाभ
आयात मदें			
अखबारी कागज . .	2.74	2.11	1.48
डी० एम० टी० (डाइमेथाइल टेरेफेटा)	0.48	—	नगण्य

1	2	3	4
एम० ई० जी० (विविध इथीलीनले-पम्लीकोल)	0.35	—	—
कैप्रोलैक्टम	0.25	5.22	2.51
ऊन	0.44	(−) 0.52	(−) 0.02
संश्लिष्ट रबड़	0.07	0.06	0.13
लकड़ी की लुगदी	0.65	1.11	
पोलिस्टर रेशा यार्न	0.50	नगण्य	नगण्य
चर्बी/फैटी एसिड	1.17	0.79	2.96
सोयाबीन तेल	13.53	0.66	(−) 0.84
ताड़ तेल (5)	3.27	(−) 1.67	(−) 2.10
तोरिया के बीज तथा तोरिया का तेल	(−) 11.73	0.39	(−) 5.91
डी० डी० टी०	0.19	0.31	0.17
सी० पी० सी० (रसायन तथा भेषज सामग्री)	—	1.17	3.50
*अन्य माल	0.66	0.01	(−) 0.38
योग	12.57	9.64	2.70
निर्यात मदें			
चीनी	0.76	2.31	1.57
अर्ध साधित चमड़ा	0.35	0.34	0.26
काफी	0.14	0.04	(−) 0.02
सीमेंट	1.00	0.24	0.27
चांदी	0.64	0.01	—
अरण्डी का तेल	1.55	0.50	1.99
जूते	0.48	0.29	0.47
तम्बाकू	0.03	0.03	0.01
ए० बी० एस० मूंगफली तथा निस्सारण	0.58	0.01	नगण्य
चावल	(−) 0.71	(−) 0.41	9.94
अफीम	0.01	0.01	0.01
सिले सिलाये परिधान	0.03	0.01	0.02

*अन्य माल का अभिप्राय उन विविध मदों से है जिनका कारोबार एक करोड़ रु० से कम है।

1	2	3	4
नमक	0.02	0.02	0.10
चपड़ा तथा सीड लाख	0.42	1.24	—
आरमी साफ्ट वीयर . .	(−) 0.08	0.40	0.26
सूखी मछली . . .	0.05	0.02	0.02
कृत्रिम रेशम वस्त्र . .	0.01	0.02	0.04
डेव एक्सपोर्ट . . .	0.42	0.24	0.01
जूट माल . . .	(−) 0.20	(−) 0.14	(−) 0.06
अलसी का तेल तथा निस्सारण .	0.01	(−) 0.31	—
जौ	0.29	—	—
गर्म मसाले . . .	0.01	नगण्य	नगण्य
सी० पी० सी० (रसायन तथा भेषज सामग्री) . . .	—	0.04	0.09
**अन्य माल . . .	0.37	0.14	(−) 0.23
योग . . .	6.18	4.04	14.77

**अन्य माल का अभिगम उन विविध मदों से है जिनका कारोबार एक करोड़ रुपये से कम है, यथा सूती वस्त्र गर्म, रेजिन, वैक्यूम प्लास्क, कयर उत्पाद आदि ।

Grant of Pension to Government Employees

3732. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the rules governing grant of pension and to whom they apply;

(b) whether Government propose to grant pension to each such Government employee who has been serving in various Union Ministries or their subordinate offices continuously for the last 20 years; and

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Central Government employees borne on the pensionable establishment are governed by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, as amended from time to time. These rules have also been adopted with suitable modifications in respect of Officers belonging to All India Services and Railway employees.

(b) and (c). Pension is admissible only to those Government servants who at the time of retirement under the rules, hold a permanent post in a substantive capacity and have render-

ed not less than 10 years qualifying service. Temporary Government employees are not eligible for pension, but receive terminal gratuity in terms of the Central Civil Service (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, as amended from time to time. There is no proposal under consideration to change this position.

डिप्टी कलक्टर, सीमा शुल्क के पदों पर पदोन्नति

*3733. **श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असिस्टेंट कस्टम कलेक्टरों को डिप्टी कलेक्टरों के पद पर पदोन्नत करने के लिये विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने जून, 1977 में चयन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस चयन का मान-दण्ड क्या था ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां। उप समाहर्ता ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के लिये सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के सहायक समाहर्ता ग्रेड के अधिकारियों का चयन करने के लिये विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक 8 और 9 जून, 1977 को हुई थी।

(ख) इस चयन का मानदण्ड कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार वरिष्ठता एवं योग्यता था।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में क्षमता का उपयोग

3734. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग अपनी क्षमता का पूरी तरह उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी क्षमता का पूरा पूरा उपयोग करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उद्यम अपनी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं।

(ख) क्षमता का उपयोग बढ़ाने के लिये अनेक उपाय किये गए हैं, जैसे उत्पादों का विविधीकरण, संतुलनकारी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, बेहतर रखरखाव, श्रम उत्पादकता में सुधार आदि।

प्रमुख एकीकृत इस्पात कारखानों में 1976-77 के दौरान क्षमता का कितना उपयोग हुआ, इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

कारखाना	बिक्री योग्य इस्पात के उत्पादन के अनुसार क्षमता के उपयोग का प्रतिशत
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	102.7
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना	72.7
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना	95.9
इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी	67.7

सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई लघु इस्पात कारखाना नहीं है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के अन्तर्गत मंधार और कुरकंता में स्थित दो कारखानों में सीमेंट का वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन हो रहा है । 1976–77 के दौरान मंधार कारखाने में क्षमता का शत प्रतिशत और कुरकंता कारखाने में उसकी क्षमता का 74 प्रतिशत उपयोग किया गया था ।

राज्यों में ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा वितरित ऋण

*3735. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को कितनी धनराशि के ऋण बांटे गये तथा यह सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये कि किसानों को सुगमतापूर्वक कर्ज प्राप्त हों सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : वित्तीय वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों ने कुल 12.66 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का वितरण विभिन्न राज्यों में किया । इन बैंकों ने सरल बनाये गये फार्मों और प्रक्रिया को अपनाया है ताकि किसानों को सरलता से ऋण मिलना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके । किये गये वितरणों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

(राशि हजार रुपयों में)

राज्य का नाम	25–3 1977 को क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की संख्या	1976–77 में वितरित की गई राशि
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3	23758
2. असम	1	484
3. बिहार	6	6240
4. हरियाणा	2	8739
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	125
6. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	583
7. कर्नाटक	3	10239
8. केरल	2	1983
9. मध्य प्रदेश	3	5278
10. महाराष्ट्र	1	2293
11. उड़ीसा	4	9703
12. राजस्थान	3	11707
13. तमिलनाडु	1	159
14. त्रिपुरा	1	628
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	9	31532
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	4	13134
जोड़	45	126585

हथकरघा क्षेत्र द्वारा धोतियों और साड़ियों का उत्पादन

3736. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रायोगिक आधार पर विकेन्द्रीयकृत क्षेत्र हथकरघा को धोतियां और साड़ियां बनाने का कार्य सौंपा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1976-77 में उन्होंने कितने मीटर कपड़ा तैयार किया; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस योजना को जारी रखेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) अब तक प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत मई, 1977 के अन्त तक 143.2 लाख वर्ग मीटर माल तैयार किया गया।

(ग) जी हां।

Help to sick Jute and textile mills by IDBI

3737. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANACE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India opened a 'soft loan window' to help sick jute and textile mills last year; and

(b) if so, what has been the success of the scheme in rehabilitating sick units in the jute and textile industries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). At the instance of the Government of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) introduced in November, 1976 a "Soft Loan Scheme" to provide assistance on concessional terms to five selected industries *viz.* sugar, cement, cotton, textiles, jute and certain engineering industries to enable them overcome problems relating to *obsolesence*, replacement and renovation of plant and equipment. The main criteria for extending assistance is promise of early viability of an undertaking based on the implementation of the modernisation scheme. The scheme is operated by the IDBI, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI).

The details of applications received, rejected, sanctioned disbursed and pending as on 30-6-1977, under the scheme in respect of cotton textiles and jute are as under:—

(Amount Rs. in crores)

	Cotton Textiles		Jute	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. Applications received . . .	157	277·69	21	64·19
2. Applications rejected/wihdrawn/treated as closed after preliminary scrutiny .	25	54·56	..	..
3. Applications sanctioned . . .	33	21·59*	2	5·15.
4. Amount disbursed	..	..	..	..
5. Applications pending	99	193·11	19	59·04

*Amount applied for by the units aggregated Rs. 30·02.

Enquiry into Dakota Crash near Hyderabad

3738. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the Dakota crash near Hyderabad in which, among others, five scientists were killed, has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the total amount of compensation paid in each case to the families of the scientists and pilots killed in the air crash?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Enquiry Report was received on 6th June 1977, and is under examination.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 8,01,729.24 has been paid to the families of scientists and Indian Air Force crew killed in this plane crash.

Alternative arrangement to accomplish jobs left unfinished by Banking Commission

3739. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state whether Government have made any alternative arrangement for going into those items of work which the Banking Commission, set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Manubhai Shah, had not completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : Government have not made any alternative arrangements for going into those items of work which the Commission, set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Manubhai Shah, had not completed. The Banking Commission did not complete any items of work in the sense that it did not submit any report to Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ व्यक्तियों को पाकिस्तान की नागरिकता

3740. **श्री सुरेन्द्र मिश्र :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिलों के तिलहार टाउन में कुदरती मंजिल के मालिकों को पाकिस्तान की नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो उनकी लाखों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति को सरकार द्वारा अब तक अपने अधिकार में न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) कुदरती मंजिल के वारिसों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं और सम्पत्ति का मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). प्रश्नाधीन सम्पत्ति श्री कुदरत हुसैन खान की थी जो भारतीय राष्ट्रीक के रूप में मरे थे। उनके बाद उनकी विधवा, 3 पुत्र तथा 3 पुत्रियां बची थी। उनके दो पुत्र पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और इसलिये इन दो पुत्रों के हिस्से को ही शत्रु सम्पत्ति के रूप में घोषित किया जा सकता था। तीसरे पुत्र ने, जो भारतीय राष्ट्रिक है, कुछ सम्पत्तियां बेच दी थी जिनमें उसके उन दो भाइयों का भाग भी शामिल था, जो पाकिस्तान चले गये थे। शाहजहांपुर के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने सब-डिवीजनल आफीसर, तिलहार के न्यायालय में पहले ही मुकदमा दायर कर दिया है, जिसमें सम्पत्ति के दो पाकिस-

तानी वारिसों के हिस्सों की अवैध बिक्री पर आपत्ति की गई है। दो पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों (श्री कुदरत हुसैन खान के दो पुत्रों) के इस सम्पत्ति में हिस्सों का मूल्य अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

होटलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर

3741. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होटलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को 45 रुपये मासिक दर से भोजन भत्ता दिया जाता है जबकि अधिकारी 45 रुपये तक एक ही वक्त के भोजन पर खर्चा कर सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) और (ख). भारत तथा विदेशों में प्रचलित परिपाटी के अनुसार भोजन भत्ता/निशुल्क भोजन होटल कर्मचारियों के वेतन ढांचे का एक अंग है।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के दिल्ली के होटलों के कर्मचारियों के मामले में उनके संघों के साथ किये गये समझौते के अनुसार भोजन भत्ता प्रति व्यक्ति 45 रु० प्रतिमास नियत किया गया है। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के दिल्ली से बाहर के होटलों के संबंध में भोजन भत्ता प्रति मास प्रति व्यक्ति 20 से 30 रु० तक निर्धारित किया गया है। उन लोगों को छोड़कर जिन्हें ड्यूटी पर तनात होने के दौरान निःशुल्क भोजन दिया जाता है, सभी होटल कमचारी अपने सवेतन अवकाश की अवधि के दौरान भी भोजन भत्ते के पात्र होते हैं उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें ड्यूटी पर निःशुल्क भोजन का अधिकार होता है। उनकी छुट्टी की अवधि के दौरान निःशुल्क भोजन के स्थान पर भोजन भत्ता दिया जाता है।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों के अधिकारियों को भोजन भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता। होटलों में आने वाले अतिथियों के लिये शीघ्र एवं कुशल सेवा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये ऐसे अधिकारियों को, जिनका कार्य परिचालनात्मक अथवा प्रबन्धात्मक होता है, ड्यूटी पर निःशुल्क भोजन दिया जाता है। इन भोजनों की अधिकतम लागत अलग - अलग होटलों में अलग अलग होती है तथा प्रति भोजन प्रति व्यक्ति 7.20 रु० से लेकर 12.00 रु० तक होती है।

भोजन भत्ते/निःशुल्क ड्यूटी भोजन की पात्रता होटलों के विभिन्न कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के लिये नियत किये गये कर्त्तव्यों और उत्तरदायित्वों पर निर्भर करती है।

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा वसूल किया जाने वाला सेवा शुल्क

3742. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :**
श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम कर्मचारियों के नाम से होटलों में ठहरने वाले व्यक्तियों से सेवा शुल्क वसूल करता है ; और

(ख) क्या इस राशि को कर्मचारियों में वितरित नहीं किया जाता ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे होटलों के मजदूरों के क्वार्टर

3743. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :**
श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन:

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम वर्ष भर अपने होटलों की मरम्मत करवाता रहता है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे होटलों के मजदूरों के क्वार्टर आज तक न तो साफ ही किये गये, न उनकी पुताई और मरम्मत की गई और न ही उन का नवीकरण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम सुनियोजित संधारण कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में, तथा विशेष आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, अपने होटलों में समय समय पर मरम्मत कार्य करता है।

(ख) और (ग). भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों में स्टाफ क्वार्टरों को समय-समय पर किये गये सुनियोजित संधारण कार्यक्रमों द्वारा अच्छी हालत में रखा जाता है।

बिड़ला परिवार को दिए गए आयात व निर्यात लाइसेंस

3745. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1962 से 1976 तक बिड़ला परिवार को कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के आयात व निर्यात लाइसेंस दिये गये और किन किन वस्तुओं के लिये दिये गये ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : आयात लाइसेंसों के कंपनी/फर्मवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि, जारी किये गये सभी निर्यात लाइसेंसों के विवरण "वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसज, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज एंड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसेज" में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इस बुलेटिन की एक प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय को नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध करायी जाती है।

आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण संगठन द्वारा जारी किये आयात और निर्यात लाइसेंस

3746. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण संगठन ने पिछले सदन के सदस्यों को कुछ वस्तुओं के आयात और निर्यात के कुछ लाइसेंस जारी किये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये लाइसेंस किन सदस्यों को दिये गये थे और ये किन वस्तुओं के लिये थे, कितने मूल्य के थे और किस आधार पर दिये गये थे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). आयात लाइसेंसों के आंकड़े व्यवसायों अथवा सेवाओं के आधार पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं। फिर भी जारी किये गये सभी आयात लाइसेंसों के विवरण "वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसेज" में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इस बुलेटिन की एक प्रति नियमित रूप से संसद पुस्तकालय को उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

महालेखाकार, ग्वालियर द्वारा सेवानिवृत्त तथा निलम्बित किए गए कर्मचारी

3747. **श्री छवि राम अर्गल :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जून, 1975 के बाद महालेखाकार, ग्वालियर द्वारा श्रेणीवार कितने कर्मचारी सेवानिवृत्त तथा निलम्बित किए गए; और

(ख) उनमें से सेवा में बहाल किए गए तथा अभी तक सेवा में बहाल न किए गए कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है और तत्सम्बन्धी विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) सेवा निवृत

समूह (क)

समूह 'ख'	. .	2
समूह 'ग'	. .	11
समूह 'घ'	. .	1

निलम्बित :

समूह 'ग'	. .	12
समूह 'घ'	. .	6

(ख) (1) किसी भी सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारी को बहाल नहीं किया गया है।

(2) 26-6-75 के पश्चात् जिन कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित किया गया था उनमें से निम्नलिखित को पहले ही बहाल कर दिया गया है :

समूह 'ग'	. .	8
समूह 'घ'	. .	6

(3) समूह 'ग' के शेष 4 निलम्बित कर्मचारियों में से 2 ने निलम्बन के दौरान त्याग-पत्र दिया। एक व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही चल रही है। एक व्यक्ति को केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियमावली के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने के पश्चात् 7-5-77 को सेवा से हटा दिया गया। उसने अपील दायर की है जिसकी अपीलीय अधिकारी द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

भारतीय उद्योग मंडल संघ द्वारा बनाई गई योजना

3748. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापारियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये भारतीय उद्योग मण्डल संघ ने एक योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत किस प्रकार की समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया जायेगा और उक्त कार्य कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) यद्यपि भारतीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मण्डल संघ उद्योग और व्यापार की समस्याओं का लगातार आधार पर अध्ययन करता रहा है, तथापि सरकार को भारतीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मण्डल संघ द्वारा व्यापारियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए बनाई गई किसी विशिष्ट योजना की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तथा उनके ररिवार के सदस्यों को दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा

3749. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई;

(ख) उस राशि के वार्षिक आंकड़े क्या हैं और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई;

(ग) उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा देने के क्या कारण है;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनियमितताएं भी हुई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) से (ग). विवरण 'क' में उपलब्ध रिकार्डों के आधार पर मांगी गई सूचना दी गयी है ।

(घ) कोई भी अनियमितता देखने में नहीं आई है ।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

विवरण "क"

नाम	भारतीय रिजव बैंक द्वारा दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि	देश जिसकी यात्रा की गई	यात्रा का प्रयोजन	अवधि
श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी	157.00 रु०	मालदीव	राजकीय यात्रा	जनवरी, 1975 3 दिन के लिए
"	189.00 "	ईराक	"	जनवरी, 75 4 दिन के लिए
"	315.00 "	जमैका	"	अप्रैल-मई, 75 10 दिन के लिए

1	2	3	4	5
श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी	189.00 रु०	सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	राजकीय यात्रा	8-6-76 से 13-6-76 तक
श्री राजीव गांधी	15 पौंड	"	प्रधान मंत्री के साथ राजकीय यात्रा पर गए	8-6-76 से 13-6-76 तक
श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी	"	"	"	"
श्री संजय गांधी	"	"	"	5-6-76 से 11-6-76 तक
श्रीमती मेनका गांधी	"	"	"	"
मास्टर राहुल गांधी	"	"	"	8-6-76 से 11-6-76 तक
कुमारी प्रियंका गांधी	"	"	"	"
श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी	220 रु०	जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य तथा अफगानिस्तान	राजकीय यात्रा	1-7-76 से 7-7-76 तक
"	346.00 रु०	मारीशस, तन्जानिया तथा जांबिया		8-10-76 से 17-10-76 तक
श्री संजय गांधी तथा श्रीमती मेनका गांधी	15-15 पौंड दोनों को	मारीशस	प्रधान मंत्री के साथ राजकीय यात्रा पर गए	8-10-76 से 12-10-76 तक

Exports By Coca Cola Company

3750. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the expenses allowed to Coca Cola Company during the last five years for promotion of exports and what are their exports during these years;

(b) whether their exports have increased or decreased;

(c) if decreased, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether its funds are diverted to other regional offices, if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation are allowed to remit export service charges upto 10 per cent of their export earnings from export of concentrates, within

the overall ceiling of 80 per cent of the export earnings of the Indian Branch from their own items of production on all accounts (imports, profits, head office expenses, area office expenses, service charges etc.) allowed to the Company. The Reserve Bank have not allowed any remittances on account of export service charges to M/s. Coca Cola Corporation from 1971 onwards.

Exports of M/s Coca cola Export Corporation during the last five years were as follows:

Year	Total exports realisation (FOB)
	Rs.
1971	1,45,88,663
1972	1,45,41,760
1973 . . .	1,88,31,127
1974	1,21,08,754
1975	5,43,328
TOTAL . .	6,06,13,632

The exports of M/s. Coca Cola Corporation have been falling steeply.

(c) M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation being a private organisation, Government are not in a position to give reasons for the company having reduced its exports.

(d) M/s. Coca Cola Corporation were allowed remittances on account of Head Office and area office expenses. The Government restricted these to 80 per cent of the total export earnings of the Corporation from 1-1-1969 to 31-3-1972. From 1-4-1973, it was stipulated that such remittances should not exceed 80 per cent of their export earnings from export of their own items of production. During 1971 to 1975 such a remittance was allowed in 1974. Since the remittance was made as per the Government decision and with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India, there is no question of taking any action against the company.

सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्गों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राज्य तथा सामाजिक वर्ग

3752. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों तथा सामाजिक वर्गों के नाम क्या हैं जो सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्गों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और उनके उत्थान के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : सहकारिता की दृष्टि से अल्प-विकसित राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन हैं— असम, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल, अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, लकादीव तथा मिनीकाय द्वीप समूह और मिजोरम । उपर्युक्त राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों में सहकारी विकास कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाने के लिए सहकारी ऋण, सहकारी विपणन संसाधन तथा भण्डारण, सहकारी शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण तथा उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों जैसे सहकारी कार्यकलाप के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से कई योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ।

सहकारिता की दृष्टि से कमजोर समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों का निर्धारण करने के लिए

सभी जगह लागू होने वाला मानदण्ड अपनाना सम्भव नहीं है। सहकारी कार्यकलाप के क्षेत्र के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न मानदण्ड रखने होते हैं। मौसमी कृषि कार्यकलापों के लिए ऋण प्रदान करने के प्रयोजन से छोटे किसान तथा/अथवा सीमान्त किसान तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर किसान की परिभाषा रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की गई है। सहकारी समितियों के कार्यकरण का पुनर्नवीकरण करने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं, ताकि सहकारी कार्यकलाप में समाज के कमजोर व अल्प सुविधा प्राप्त वर्गों के लोगों का प्रभावी ढंग से भाग लेना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इन उपायों में कुछ ये हैं :—(1) ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी के लिए अधिक समय देना (2) भुगतानों में कमी करना, (3) प्रस्तावित प्रतिभूति के मूल्य की अपेक्षा सुधार के बाद बढ़ने वाली आय के आधार पर ऋणों के लिए पात्रता का निर्धारण करना, (4) जो किसान अलग-अलग रूप से ऋण नहीं ले सकते हैं, उन्हें समूहों में ऋण देने के कार्य को बढ़ावा देना, (5) केन्द्रीय सरकारी बैंकों तथा भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों में से कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत भाग छोटे किसानों/आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर किसानों के लिए निर्धारित करना और (6) दुग्ध उद्योग, कुक्कुट पालन, मत्स्य पालन जैसे कार्यों के लिए कार्यात्मक सहकारी समितियों के विकास पर तथा जनजाति सम्बन्धी सहकारी समितियों पर बल देना। इसके अतिरिक्त कई राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों में अब सहकारी समितियों में कमजोर वर्गों के प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है; समिति की प्रबन्ध-समिति में कम से कम 1/3 से लेकर 1/2 सीटें कमजोर वर्गों के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए नियत की गई हैं। सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं को सदस्यता के सम्बन्ध में 'खुली नीति' अपनानी होती है। सहकारी ऋण समितियों में कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिए स्वतः सदस्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई राज्यों द्वारा कानूनी उपाय भी किए गए हैं।

सहकारी संगठनों में हरिजन और आदिवासी कर्मचारी

3753. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सहकारी संगठनों में काम कर रहे हरिजन और आदिवासी कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितनों को विगत तीन वर्षों में सभी संवर्गों में पदोन्नतियां दी गई ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारी समिति लि० सहित 15 सहकारी समितियां हैं, जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सहकारी संगटन माना जाता है। इनमें से एक समिति हाल ही में फरवरी, 1977 में पंजीकृत की गई है और इसलिए इस संघ के बारे में जानकारी शामिल नहीं है। वर्ष 1974–75 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सहकारी संगटनों में 82 अनुसूचित जातियों के तथा 11 अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी थे। वर्ष 1975–76 में इनकी संख्या बढ़ कर क्रमशः 133 तथा 12 हो गई। इस समय इन संगठनों में 231 कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों के तथा 21 कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जनजातियों के नियुक्त हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति के एक व्यक्ति को 1974–75 में तथा 4 व्यक्तियों को 1975–76 में पदोन्नति मिली। वर्ष 1976-77 में जिन 9 व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नति मिली, उनमें से 8 अनुसूचित जातियों के थे तथा 1 अनुसूचित जन-जाति का था।

Exports and Imports

3754. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of India's exports and imports for the year ended 31st March, 1977 and how do they compare with those of the previous year;

(b) how does the export performance tally with the targets set for each major item; and

(c) in case of shortfall the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DRARIA): (a). India's overall exports (including re-exports) during 1976-77 updated total amounted to Rs. 5089.38 crores as against Rs. 4042.81 crores in 1975-76 showing a rise of 25.9 per cent. Total imports during the year were Rs. 5021.78 crores as compared with Rs. 5265.22 crores in 1975-76, a decline of 4.8 per cent.

(b) and (c). Provisional data indicates that exports for most of the major items have exceeded the expectations for the year with the exception of a few items like jute manufactures & sugar. The shortfall in jute manufactures can be attributed to stiff competition from synthetics and other major exporting countries. Sugar exports declined mainly because of depressed level of international prices.

CBI Investigation into Cases of ITDC

3755. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of Indian Tourism Development Corporation have since been referred to the CBI for investigation;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the progress so far made in the investigation by CBI; and

(d) the names of persons along with their designations involved in the cases under investigation by CBI?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under investigation and it will not be in the interest of proper investigation to disclose the details at this stage.

Air India Flights to Tehran

3756. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots of Air India have decided not to undertake flights to Tehran since 1st July, 1977;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Indian Pilots Guild had given a directive to its members not to undertake flights through Tehran with effect from Ist July, 1977 till the problem of hotel accommodation for the pilots at Tehran was resolved. This directive was later kept in abeyance till 9th July 1977. The Management of Air India have been able to secure alternative accommodation at Tehran acceptable to the Indian Pilots Guild who have now withdrawn the directive.

Embezzlement Case involving Central Bank-Sami Patel

3757. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank-Sami Patel million pound embezzlement case in London has taken a new turn:

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) since when the case is going on?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Central Bank of India has reported that all legal proceedings, both civil and criminal, relating to the fraud in the Bank's London Branch in 1969-70 involving Shri Sami Patel, the then Manager are over, except the bankruptcy proceedings against Shri Sami Patel, in which though the judgment has been ordered against Shri Sami Patel, the recovery proceedings are still pending. The criminal case against Shri Sami Patel and his two accomplices, was decided by the Central Criminal Court, Londan in 1972 ending in the conviction of all the three. The civil cases aginst the various parties involed in this case, were also settled by the bank by 1974.

Central Bank of India is not aware of any new developments in this matter.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 845 DATED 17-6-1977 re: AIR PASSENGERS FROM MIDDLE EAST TO COCHIN AND TRIVANDRUM.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): In the reply to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Question No. 845. given on the 17th June, 1977 it has been stated *inter alia* that passengers travelling from Trivandrum to Bombay and from Bombay to Trivandrum are now allowed to travel *via* Madras without any additional cost, as a temporary measure. It has since been found that this position is not wholly correct in as much as Passengers from Bombay to Trivandrum are not allowed to travel *via* Madras without any additional cost. The correct reply is as under:—

"(b) (ii) Passengers travelling from Trivandrum to Bombay are now allowed to travel via Madras without any additional cost, as a temporary measure."

The error is regretted.

Re: DEATHS DUE TO LIQUOR POISONING IN DELHI

12.30 hrs.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, yesterday, a tragic incident had taken place in Delhi due to liquor poisoning. Previously also, on two or three occasions, such incidents had taken place in one part of the country or the other irrespective of which party was in power. But this is a very horrible incident which had taken place yesterday in West Delhi. This House should discuss this matter. I would request you that in consultation with the Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister, some time may be allotted in this House to discuss the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Yesterday Shri Kishore Lal sought permission to raise the matter of death duty to liquor poisoning in Delhi. Later on, at 3 p.m. the hon. Home Minister made a statement on that subject. Since then, notice of adjournment motion and several call attention notices, notices under rule 377 on the subject had been received including the one from Mr. Kalyanasundarm. Since the matter deserves the attention of the House, I have decided to admit a call attention notice for tomorrow. In view of that Shri Kalyanasundaram who has given notice of call attention and adjournment motion may kindly not press his motion.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I do not press it. Kindly listen to me. Call attention on such an important matter may not be adequate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think that it is the best way of discussing it.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Two hours may be allotted for discussion on any day convenient to the government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have decided to admit the call attention tomorrow. Five members will be seeking clarification and the Minister will also reply. That is the best way of discussing the matter, I think.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): May I....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, he is one among those five.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Incidentally it will give an opportunity to the House to discuss the prohibition policy of the government.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होश्यारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल चव्हाण साहब ने जो कहा था—मेरे पास श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ डाक्यूमेंट्स हैं ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You came to the chamber and I told you what to do. Please take your seat; do not unnecessarily get up with all kinds of papers. Now, papers to be laid.

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COFFEE ACT, SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ACT, AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF RUBBER BOARD FOR 1975-76, ETC.

The Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 4062 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-706/77.]

(2) A copy of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 122(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-707/77.]

(3) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and Engish versions) on the Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1975-76 along with the statement of Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-708/77]

(4) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay for the year 1975-76 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textile Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-709/77.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Common Salt (Inspection) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. S. O. 2191 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1977.

(ii) The Export of Ultramarine Blue (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. S.O. 2197 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1977.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—710/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 454(E) to 469(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1977, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—711|77.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 398(E) to 405(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 414(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—712/77.].

SHRI G. M. BANTAWALLA (Ponnani): Kindly allow me to make only one submission; I want to say only one sentence. That is that we give notice for call attention motions, unfortunately many are not admitted. I have no quarrel about it; you are the best judge. Some are admitted and they go for balloting; as a result only five names are on the agenda paper. That is rather unfair to members who give notice for call attention. The records show as if all the other members were sleeping and snoring and were not alert. Sometimes the matter is very important for a particular constituency also. If the name of that member does not appear then a false and wrong impression is created. So, I suggest that all the names of the members who give notice for call attention should be shown in the agenda paper in order not to create a wrong impression. This is also the procedure which was followed by you in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are now in the Lok Sabha and we have adopted this procedure after a lot of experience. There are 500 and odd members in the Lok Sabha and there may be some issues on which 200 or 300 members may be exercised. If you put all the 300 members on the list to ask clarification, it is impossible?

SHRI G. M. BANTAWALLA: Otherwise a wrong impression is created.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the place to discuss procedure. You can write a letter to the rules committee and we shall examine that matter. This matter should not be raised on the floor of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to raise a matter; about delay in laying a paper on the Table, etc. under that rule it is not permissible. If the Member wants to raise a matter of substance in regard to item 3 (ii), no discussion can be held on a paper when it is laid on the table. You can subsequently send a motion or something like that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : If any hon. Member wants to raise any point with regard to paper laid on the Table, he has to write to the Speaker earlier and obtain the permission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, this rule was inserted by the last Parliament. Please delete it. Further, there is no Rules Committee also.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* RESERVATION OF VACANCIES FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED FOR CERTAIN POSTS IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : As the House is aware, the question of promoting the employment of the physically handicapped persons has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some years past. I am happy to inform the House that it has now been possible for this Government to take a decision in the matter.

The following are the salient details of the decision taken by the Government of India:

(i) 1 per cent vacancies shall be reserved each for the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped with an over-all ceiling of 3 per cent in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Services and in comparable posts in Government of India Public Sector Undertakings.

(ii) Where candidates belonging to a particular category of handicapped persons are not available or where the nature of work does not technically permit the appointment of a particular category of handicapped persons, *inter se* exchange shall be allowed.

(iii) Where a sufficient number of persons belonging to a given category of the physically handicapped is not available, the unfilled vacancies will be carried forward to the following years.

(iv) There shall be provision for total or partial exemption in certain cases from the obligation to reserve 3 per cent vacancies for the physically handicapped. Such exemptions shall be granted by an Inter-Departmental Committee in the Department of Social Welfare.

(v) It shall be the responsibility of every employing Ministry to identify occupations that can be practised without impairing efficiency by various types of physically handicapped persons with or without the use of special equipment.

(iv) Physically handicapped persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action may be given preference for recruitment to group 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Services and in comparable posts in the Public Sector Undertakings against the reserved quotas for these categories.

I trust that this decision will afford much needed relief to many deserving handicapped candidates and enable them to live as independent and self-reliant members of the community.

12.44 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING *(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

The main features of the proposals contained in the Bill have been outlined in my Budget speech. The details of these proposals have been explained in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to hon. Members along with Budget papers. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House by going over the same ground again.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

During the general debate on the Budget, hon. Members had made certain suggestions in regard to the provisions contained in the Bill. I am grateful to the hon. Members and to all others who have made constructive comments and suggestions. I have given careful thought to these suggestions and have decided to modify some of my original proposals in the light of these suggestions. With the indulgence of the House, I will briefly explain the main changes that are proposed to be made in the provisions of the Bill. I shall first deal with the Budget proposals for direct taxes.

The Bill seeks to extend the scope of investment allowance to all industries, except those which are engaged in the manufacture of low priority items specified in the new Eleventh Schedule proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act. The Bill does not make any distinction in this regard between small-scale industrial undertakings and other undertakings. Hence, like any other industrial undertaking, a small-scale industrial undertaking will not be eligible for investment allowance if it is engaged in the manufacture of any low priority item. However, keeping in view Government's overall policy to encourage and assist the small-scale sector, I propose to modify this provision so that all small-scale industrial undertakings remain eligible for investment allowance even though they might be engaged in the manufacture of low priority items.

It has been represented that some of the industries which have been included in the Eleventh Schedule are not really low priority industries. It has also been represented that certain articles and things which cannot be regarded as items of luxury have been included in the list of low priority industries. On a careful consideration of these representations, I have decided to exclude certain items from this list. These are refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery (including refrigerators and air-conditioners), watches; computers, including central processing units and peripheral devices; motor cars and motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds; and forklift trucks and platform trucks. With a view to maintaining parity of treatment between latex foam which uses natural rubber and polyurethane which is a plastic using imported material, I propose to enlarge the entry relating to "latex foam sponage" to include polyurethane foam.

The Bill provides for the grant of investment allowance at the higher rate of 35 per cent in respect of machinery or plant installed for the purpose of manufacturing any article or thing by using know-how developed in Government laboratories, public sector companies and universities. It has been represneted to me that this provision discriminates against other institutions which are also engaged in useful research. I recognise the validity of the argument and accordingly propose to extend this concession to cases where the article or thing is manufactured by using know-how developed in any other institution which is recognised in this behalf by the prescribed authority.

With a view to encourage companies to undertake activities for rural welfare and uplift, the Bill seeks to provide that expenditure incurred by companies on any programme of rural development will be deducted in computing their taxable profits. As the cooperative sector can also play a useful role in this field, I propose to extend the scope of this provision to expenditure on rural development incurred by cooperative societies as well.

Under the Bill, the expression "rural area" has been defined with reference to an existing provision contained in the Income-tax Act. Under this definition, rural area would mean

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any area which is not comprised within the jurisdiction of municipality or a cantonment board having a population exceeding 10,000 or which does not fall within notified limits from such municipalities or cantonment boards. Under this provision, the Central Government can notify an area upto 8 kilometres from the local limits of such municipalities and cantonment boards. Having regard to the extent of urbanisation in areas contiguous to large cities and towns, the limit of 8 kilometres upto which such areas can be notified appears to be inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to substitute this definition by a new definition. Under the proposed definition, the Central Government will be empowered to notify areas upto 15 kilometres from the local limits of such municipalities and cantonment boards, which will not be regarded as rural areas. In order to give a direct stimulus for the setting up of small-scale industrial undertakings in rural areas, the Bill seeks to provide that tax-payers will be entitled to a deduction of an amount equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by them from small-scale industrial undertakings set up in such areas. Under the Bill, this tax concession will be available in cases where the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles after 30th June, 1977 in any rural area. For this purpose, the expression 'rural area' will have the same meaning as in the provision relating to rural development allowance.

The effect of substituting the definition of the term 'rural area' with reference to an existing provision in the Income-tax Act by a new definition, will be that, until a notification is issued by the Central Government under the new provision, all areas falling outside the local limits of municipalities and cantonment boards having a population exceeding 10,000 will be regarded as rural areas. In order to give adequate time to the Central Government to issue a notification under the new provision after the Finance Bill is enacted into law, it is proposed to provide that the tax concession in respect of small-scale industrial undertakings set up in rural areas will be available only where the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles after 30th September, 1977.

Under the Bill, the benefit of carry forward and set-off of accumulated business loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowances will be available only in cases where a company owning a sick industrial unit amalgamates with another company. The provision, as worded, would not include a sick shipping unit. The shipping industry plays an important role in the national economy and also earns and conserves foreign exchange. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the scope of this provision to cases where a company owning a ship or ships and carrying on the business of shipping amalgamates with another company.

May I now turn to the budget proposals in respect of indirect taxes. The intention which I had in mind in presenting my proposals to the Parliament was not merely the augmentation of revenues but also the need to rationalise and simplify the tax structure. On the basis of representations and memoranda which I had received and personal hearings which I have given to individuals and associations and also on the basis of large number of suggestions made in the House, I am proposing to make some significant modifications in my proposals on indirect taxes.

In the budget proposals, I had suggested a 10 per cent excise duty on five new items including (1) hand tools and small tools, (2) weighing machines, (3) watches, clocks and time pieces, (4) electric lightfittings and (5) polishes, creams and scouring powders. I had also proposed an excise duty of 12 per cent on acetylene gas. While making these proposals, I had provided for an exemption in the case of small-scale manu-

facturers for first clearances upto Rs. 1 lakh per annum. In view of the fact that most of these industries are being operated on a cottage basis and in view of the clear intention of this Government to encourage their growth, I am proposing to give further relief to the smaller manufacturers by raising the exemption limit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of the new levies. Further, in the case of electric lighting fittings and certain categories of hand tools namely, pliers, wrenches and screw drivers, I am proposing to extend the exemption limit to Rs. 10 lakhs. In the case of polishes, creams and scouring powders which are manufactured by a number of non-power operating units, I am proposing complete exemption of all non-power operated units.

Members will recollect that I have proposed some major changes in the excise duty structure of the textile industry. The textile industry is undoubtedly a very important industry in our country and its healthy growth is therefore a matter of considerable concern to all of us. In formulating its textile policy, the Government has consistently recognised the need to strike a balance between the various sectors of the industry, namely, the composite mills, the spinning mills, the power looms, the handlooms, the hand processors and the power processors. I have received a number of representations from all these interests and after careful consideration of these representations and after consultation with my colleague, the Minister for Commerce, I am proposing the following modifications. I had originally proposed the complete exemption of the power loom sector from the existing compounded excise levy. With a view to distinguishing between the power looms which are licensed by the Textile Commissioner and those which are operating without such a licence, I propose to impose a compounded levy of Rs. 400 per annum per loom on the unlicensed power looms. This would mean that out of 80,000 power loom owners now operating in the country, 65,000 of which are licensed, will not be required to pay compounded levy and 15,000 of which still remain un-licensed will be subject to the levy.

Another measure of rationalisation which I had proposed on the basis of the recommendations of the Jha Committee was the imposition of excise levy on fabrics on *ad valorem* basis and not on the basis of counts of yarn from which the fabric is made. In the case of composite mills, I had also proposed that the levy should be calculated at a single point namely, the fabric stage. It is my view that this approach was logical and reasonable as it related the impact of duty directly to the price of the farbic. It was, therefore, progressive in nature. There have, however, been some misunderstandings in the minds of various sectors of the industry and I have been advised that a sudden change in a long standing rate structure which is based on counts of yarn rather than on the actual price of fabrics would create disturbance in the market and might result in increase in the cost of certain varieties of coarse and medium fabrics, while simultaneously bringing about some decrease in the case of cheaper varieties of fine and super fine cloth. It was particularly represented to me by the decentralised sector that the reduction in the duty on fine and super fine fabrics based on *ad valorem* calculations would have a damaging effect on them as they had commenced production of these items in a large measure. Keeping in view the advice which I have received, I am proposing the following changes:

(a) the duty on yarn which is consumed within a composite mill, will be charged separately at the same rates as the yarn which is cleared for consumption by the decentralised sector.

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(b) The rates of duty at the fabric stage would be maintained on *ad valorem* basis in respect of fabrics coming under coarse and medium varieties ranging from 2 per cent to 15 per cent as the price increases. However, in the case of fine and super fine fabrics, the rate of excise duty will be maintained at 15 per cent irrespective of the ex-factory price of the fabrics. The notifications which will be placed on the Table of the House will indicate that in respect of the cheaper varieties of cloth, the prices will be brought down and in respect of costlier varieties of cloth, there may be some rise. I feel that this is a step in the right direction and in the interest of the common man.

(c) I further propose that the rates of duty in respect of controlled cloth and drills should be reduced by 50 per cent of the normal duty.

(d) In my budget proposals, I had exempted *inter alia*, handloom fabrics processed without the aid of power. As a further encouragement to the hand loom industry, I propose to exempt completely handloom cloth which is processed with the aid of power in factories run by hand loom cooperatives or Government organisations.

Members will appreciate that in recasting the duty structure of the textile industry, I have kept in mind all the interests involved. So far as composite mills are concerned, the adjustments on coarse and medium varieties and the rebates given on controlled cloth and drills would help them to stimulate production and would avoid any major disturbance in their existing price structure. The power looms in turn will receive protection because of the additional duties which the composite mills pay at the fabric stage. The handlooms would receive protection both from the composite mills and the power loom sector because of differential in duty and the compunded levy we are placing on unlicensed power looms. In addition to this they will benefit by the exemption I am giving on processing with the aid of power. The interests of the hand processors are also protected particularly by the reimposition of 15 per cent excise duty on fine and super fine cloth.

It is my earnest hope that this total package would help the steady and healthy growth of the textile industry.

The prices of viscose yarn have recently risen because of the imbalance between supply and demand. This has caused considerable hardship to the power loom weavers. Government have, therefore, decided to allow liberally the import of viscose filament yarn. I propose to exempt such imported yarn from the existing customs duty of 120 per cent *ad valorem*. I hope this measure will promote the art silk weaving industry and will help to bring down prices.

In my budget proposals, I had suggested re-structuring of the tariff rates in respect of exposed cinematographic films on the basis of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. I had accepted the suggestion on the basis of recommendations which were made by a seminar of the Film Industry which was held last year. I have received strong representations from all sections of the Film Industry that it would be extremely difficult to work out a levy based on value. It has been further urged that the Film Industry is a highly risky business subjected to periodical failures and that there was no necessary relationship between cost of production and profitability. The general consensus appears to be that the success and profitability of films are largely reflected in the number of prints which are made. I have considered this matter very carefully and I have also had consultations with the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Taking into consideration the special features of the Film Industry,

I propose to simplify the levy of excise duty by levying the duty on the basis of prints. I propose complete exemption from excise duty of the first 12 prints. This would afford relief to low budget films made in regional language and art films. For further prints, I am proposing a sliding scale based on a progressive increase as the number goes up. I am also simplifying the procedure by removing reference to the metreage of the films. In the case of colour feature films not exceeding 4000 metres in length, the duty per print will be nil on the first 12 prints, Rs. 2,500 per print on the next 12 prints, Rs. 7,500 per print on the next 12 prints, Rs. 15,000 per print on the next 12 prints and Rs. 18,000 per print on the subsequent prints. For black and white films the rates will be 60 per cent of the rates leviable on colour films. In the case of films which are beyond the standard length of 4,000 metres, I am proposing an additional levy of 25 per cent. In respect of prints of old films cleared more than a year after the relase of the film for public exhibition, the duty shall be limited to that leviable on the first dutiable slab. The revised rates of duty will, I hope, bring in a revenue of about 2 1|2 times the existing revenue. The revised rates will be brought into effect by issue of notification after the Finance Bill is enacted. These will, however, apply to clearances from 18th June. I am sure that the film industry will welcome this rationalisation and not hesitate to make their additional contribution to the public exchequer.

In my budget proposals, I had exempted from duty identifiable types of fresh melting scrap used by the mini steel plants. I have received a number of representations from the mini steel industry urging that the industry is today facing a very difficult position and is unable to survive. I have had detailed discussions with my colleague, the Minister of Steel and Mines, in order to appreciate the problems confronting the mini steel industry. The Minister of Steel and Mines is also of the view that this industry is on the verge of a serious sickness and it would, therefore, be necessary for Government to think of an integrated package of measures for its revival. These measures would include diversification and rationalisation of some of the units which are capable of being made viable. For this purpose, proposals made to IDBI will be examined on merits. It is my firm conviction that totally uneconomic units which have no chance of survival even with these measures should not be brought up on artificial crutches. As a measure of support to the industry, I am proposing to exempt imported scrap for the mini steel plant from the payment of customs duty. I also propose to exempt the mini steel plants from the excise duty of Rs. 180 on steel ingots. The current duty of Rs. 330 per tonne on the integrated steel plants would, however, continue. I hope all these measures put together including the duty concessions will help in the process of revival of this indusrty.

I have received numerous requests for exemption of industries from the general levy of 2 per cent on factories which have a turnover exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs. I had already announced certain concessions to daily newspapers. I propose to extend these concessions to periodicals also. Further, I propose to exempt aluminium utensils from the proposed 2 per cent levy as these products are consumed on a large scale by the poorer and middle class sections of the society.

I have received strong representations from the stainless steel re-rollers protesting against reduction of import duty on stainless steel sheets from 320 to 120 per cent *ad valorem*. The re-rollers urge that it would now be impossible for them to compete and that the industry will become sick. I must point out that the current level of duty of 320 per cent was only introduced last year and the previous level was 220 per cent. It would appear, therefore, that while granting a measure of protection to the stainless steel re-rollers, the protection should

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not be excessive particularly in view of this Government's determination to bring down prices. I recognise, however, that we should not take any steps which may damage the interests of an indigenous industry. In our anxiety to reduce prices, we cannot at the same time, destroy a genuinely small scale industry composed of several hundred units which had come into being during the last ten years and had by now developed a sizeable re-rolling capacity. I consider, it is necessary, therefore to revise my earlier proposals so that consumer and producer interests are both safeguarded. I propose accordingly to fix uniform duty on stainless steel plates, sheets and strips at 220 per cent. *ad valorem*. Further, the imports will be so regulated that the interests of indigenous industries of stainless steel, stainless steel re-rollers and producers are all safeguarded. In the case of import of stainless steel or for the manufacture of capital goods or their components, the rate of duty will be fixed at 40 per cent subject to adequate procedural safeguards. In the case of stainless steel strips 30 BG and thinner imported for the manufacture of fountain pen nibs, razor blades and watch straps, the current duty of 120 per cent will continue.

As a concession to the newspaper industry, I had reduced the import duty on newsprint from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent under the budget proposals. As a measure of further relief, I propose to completely exempt newsprint from levy of import duty.

13 hrs.

Certain other modifications have also been made in the budget proposals, details of which are contained in the notifications being issued today.

The net effect of the proposal mentioned by me will be sacrifice of revenue to the extent of Rs. 21.6 crores.

Sir, during the course of the Budget debate and also during the course of various discussions I have had in the past few weeks with those who have submitted memoranda to me, general questions about the health of various sectors of the Indian economy have come in for consideration. I recognise without hesitation that though formulation of tax policy may seek the mobilisation of resources, it must also examine with great care the state of health of the concerned industry and must assist its growth and development for the protection both of the investors as well as of the consumers. In proposing the various modifications which I have done today, I have tried my level best to keep in mind this concept. I believe, however, that the health of an industry is the result of a composite set of economic factors, including supply and demand conditions, technological advancement, diversification, rationalisation and modernisation, efficient management, optimum utilisation of inputs, high capacity utilisation, cordial relationship between management and labour and, let me add, the framework of taxation measures. We have noticed that in recent years many industries, which at one time were very healthy, are now becoming sick. This creates a major national problem from the point of view of production as well as of employment. Government has often been forced to step in to take over such sick industries. It is my intention to examine on a continuous basis in consultation with my Cabinet colleagues measures to be taken for revival and revitalisation of all sectors of the economy. I must re-emphasise that while I am prepared to adopt a pragmatic attitude in the matter of tax policy the difficulties of sick industries cannot be laid solely at the door step of the tax collector and a composite package of economic and managerial measures would be required to revive sick industries back to health.

I must express my sincere sense of gratitude to the Members of the House and also to a large number of citizens

and tax-payers who have during the past few weeks been good enough to make a number of constructive suggestions....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What about *bidi*? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I may assure all of them that I have personally applied my mind to each one of these suggestions and wherever I found suggestions to be reasonable, I had accepted them and included them in the modifications proposed today.

I hope that the House will now carry the Bill with the modifications now suggested.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What about relief on *bidi*?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are going to discuss it. You cannot force him to say something.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

15 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Bill. If the House agrees, we may have 10 hours for general discussion, 4 hours for clause-by-clause consideration and 1 hour for third reading. I hope, the House agrees to that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we had the pleasure just now to listen to the second statement that the Finance Minister presented to this hon. House which contains many modifications in his original proposals as they contained in the original Budget presented to the House. I would like to reserve our right on behalf of my party to examine some of the modifications made and make further amendments or suggestions at the proper time. But at the same time, I must congratulate him for dismantling some of his own proposals which were certainly not in the interest of the small industries, particularly in the textile field. I am very glad indeed that as far as the investment allowances are concerned, he has taken the claims of the small industries into consideration and has come forward with the modifications, particularly about the negative list by which certain important employment-oriented industries were excluded and he has now tried to include them in the eligibility list for these allowances.

I think some of these proposals were rather absurd mistakes which were part of the original Budget. It is good that the democratic process of Parliamentary Debate and further consultations with his colleagues has helped him to come forward with these modifications. To that extent, I must say that these modifications are an improvement on the Budget. But as I said in the beginning, I would like to reserve our right and my right also to make further comments after examining the implications of these modifications.

We have now reached the last phase of the processing of the Budget. When we reach the stage of the consideration of the Finance Bill, it is practically the last phase and we can possibly take the more objective and realistic view of the Budget as was presented. The socio-economic and political policies which it represents can be very properly viewed. At this point of time, we can have more realistic view of the whole budget process. Therefore, it will not be out of place if I may make certain general observations about what the Budget and also the Finance Bill stand for and represent. As a matter of fact, the Finance Bill is not merely a financial document. As it is an instrument of Government to implement the socio-ecnomic policies, it becomes a socio-economic and political document also. Therefore, general observations become more relevant. I

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therefore, like to take this opportunity to examine some of the points that have come up during the whole process of passing of the Budget.

Sir, in the last few days we were discussing in this honourable House, individual demands. I had the privilege of listening to the speeches of almost all the hon. Ministers on individual demands here. I was wondering as to how the whole process looked like: presentation of the budget, the Finance Minister's Budget speech, Individual demands and discussion on them. Then again this further discussion on the Finance Bill. The whole process looks like playing an orchestra where the body of individual with their instruments come together and play the music. What is the test of an orchestra? The test of good orchestra is that it must produce harmonious blending of different musical instruments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): You also really did it during your time.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I hope you enjoyed it. But I find—let me come to the point—no ears for good music. I was trying to make a distinction between the collective impression that I got of the budget speech, discussion on demands and the Finance Bill. The impression that I got from the individual performance of the artistes—by artistes I mean the Ministers incharge of different demands—is that I find that certain performances were very good indeed. I must also say very frankly that some of the performances were rather crude. I do not mean any ill feeling for anybody. My general impressions only. We were interested ultimately with the problem as to what exactly this budget stands for. We are curious to know what exactly is the economic and social policy of this new Government and we really wanted to understand it so that we can cooperate with them. This is our main approach.

The presentation of budget was so disappointing that it revealed nothing. Really speaking, it confused not only myself but it was all prevading. I do not want to take the time of the House, but I certainly would like to give you some of the reaction of the Press. This is not the Press of the Congress; this is something which can be called the Janata Press, at least it is not pro-Congress Press. For example, here, what the *Statesman* of 23rd June says. I quote: "There is notable absence of new thinking on most important issue of fiscal policies. Lack of initiative in the last three months has created a suspicion that the proposed economic changes may not be, in fact, as radical as promised." This is a compliment from the *Statesman*. I can give you another example. The Capital Economic Publication from Calcutta on 23rd June says, "Confronted by the conflicting pressures on diverse ideaologies in the Ruling Party, the Finance Minister has sought and obtained renewal in dediocrity." I am not saying this. Please do not misunderstand.

This is something very interesting, this is from the Economic Times, a very important economic publication, of 6th July:

> "As we read and analyse closely the budget papers, the politician and-bureaucrat, Mr. Patel shines more than the economists and the financial experts."

These are the compliments from the press, not from me. This is what the full budget looks like. One was wondering what it stood for. We wanted to know because they have made certain claims. The budget speech itself says that they want to re-orient certain economic policies, and they want to come forward with certain raw policies. Finance Minister has said in his reply to the General Discussion that they believe in mixed economy. Certainly we also believe in mixed economy. We say that mixed economy is an important thing. But what exactly does he mean by 'mixed economy'? Does it mean merely sprinkl-

ing here and there of public sector and giving the commanding heights to the private sector? If this is so that is not what we understand by mixed economy.

The five days' history that took place couple of weeks ago in Janata Party was certainly very interesting and existing for us. We all know that one day the news item appeared in the press that the definition of dominating houses or the monopolistic houses was going to be changed, a big news item appeared in section of Press. On the second day there came a very severe statement from the President of the Janata Party, and it came as a fresh air, rather a pleasant thing. We all know that it came from a person who was in a way responsible for bringing up all these new ideas—fighting against the monopolists and others. On the third day comes the contradiction from the Government denying the news of the first day. On the fourth day comes the news that the new Minister is taking charge of Industries Ministry. And on the fifth day we see the Minister himself making a statement on industrial policy. It was a very fine performance, I must say, it was remarkable that Mr. George Fernandes, within 24 hours, came and made a very refreshing, a very radical, a very progressive, statement about the industrial policy. This other controversial remarks apart it was a very good, personal performance. But what about the orchestra's collective performance? That is, really speaking, what is Government's performance. Personal performance is a different thing, he certainly made a good statement on industrial policy and we welcome it. If it is Government's statement, Government's policy, we welcome it. But let me tell you frankly that there still remains a nagging doubt in my mind what exactly is the industrial policy of the Government. For that matter, I would like the Finance Minister to tell us where we stand *vis-a-vis* the industrial policy that has been followed all these days. There is the Industrial Policy Resolution which was accepted in 1946, which was modified in 1956, which is basically the guiding feature of the industrial policy in this country. This resolution gives the commanding heights to the public sector and lays down the industrial priorities. Where do we stand *vis-a-vis* the Industrial Policy Resolution? If you want to change it, you should come to the House with the changes. Merely making a statement at the time of Demands for Grants is not enough. Otherwise, the performance merely in discussion of Demands was good. As they say in hospitals, in surgical terms, the operation is successful but the patient is in danger. The performance or the exposition or the statement of the Minister was very fine, but the policy is in danger. If that is the position that one will have to face, I do not know where it will lead us to.

In the last ten years, in this Parliament and in the country there has been a national debate as to what exactly happens to concentration of economic power, because, in the last 30 years, we certainly created new forces of industrial strength and agricultural progress but we found—it is an admitted thing—that the whole thing went somewhat in a wrong way. The concentration took place in a certain few hands through monopolistic houses and this has to be corrected. This was the dialogue and debate that was going on for years in this country and in this Parliament and it was being corrected. Suddenly we find some new distortions being introduced. We would like to have a categorical statement from Government. Of course we have had a statement from the Industries Minister and I am glad that we have it, but I would like to have some assurance about it from the Finance Minister because individual Ministers make statements but, ultimately, what they can do or should do depends upon the purse and the purse is held by the Finance Minister here. He must tell us exactly where we stand as far as the Industrial Policy Resolution is concerned, because this is a basic thing for this country.

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That is the point I wanted to make. Individual statements are very good and there were certainly some issues and policies which were outside Party considerations like those in respect of foreign affairs or defence: I think we had no objections in regard to them. There was certainly a good debate and a fine discussion: very acceptable and very respectable statements were made and I think they were welcomed not only by the Members of this House but by the country as a whole. Fortunately, the Steel Minister is here and he also made very practical statements and gave us a feeling of assurance that at least there are some people who are prepared to look forward with somewhat progressive ideas: I hope he keeps it up. Nonetheless, there are some basic issues about which we have certain nagging doubts. The Budget proposals and the Finance Bill, have, it appears undergone now so many modifications. That only shows that the manufacturing hand behind the budget was that of the officials and not of somebody who knows the problems of the people. That is all that it comes to, and it is very unfortunate. The Minister has mauled his own budget so much and this is proof of how the process of budget making operates. I think it is necessary to have another look at the process of budget making. I have myself gone through the process and therefore, I am making this suggestion.

I have made my point about mixed economy, and another thing I would like to mention and which we have all been talking about is the re-ordering of priorities in the economic and social fields. The main impression the Government have tried to give is that rural areas have got a priority. Well, we welcome this in the sense that this has been our own policy for the last several years. Agricultural and rural sectors have always been the core sectors in our planning. In fact, they are not only the core but the base of the core. Naturally, in terms of percentages, you have provided more: it is a good thing and I compliment you on it. I am prepared to concede that this must have been done because, naturally, as time goes by, one has to look at the growth and you must have done it. But I would like to say that some serious discussion must take place in this House when the Government comes up with its proposals—if you really want to give priority to the problems of the rural areas—as to what should be done and what needs to be done.

I would suggest a few things. Now that I am free from office. I personally think that this is the time for me to think and speak rather more frankly about it. One thing is that while functioning in the State Governments one feels a little nearer to the rural areas: once we come to the Centre, there is absolutely no rural bias here. The problems which are considered are very much detached from the people in the rural areas. If at all, you have to give the highest priority to the rural areas, you will have to completely reorient the thinking of the administration itself, without that you would not be able to do anything. If you want to do that let us sit together, if you want our cooperation, I am prepared and we offer our cooperation if you really mean to reorient and reorder the priorities.

What are the problems? Let us go into these problems ourselves? The rural economy or rural life mainly depends on agriculture or some industries connected with it. Most of the rural industries connected with the agriculture have practically vanished. They are languishing and there is no life left in them because new type of agriculture is coming into force, new impulses have been intro- new things have been introduced in the rural life itself. There is modernization in the methods of agriculture, we have introduced electricity, and we have introduced education and that is a good thing. We have introduced chemical inputs, electrification, lift irrigation, minor irrigation and all these new things are being introduced. Therefore, the rural life is

becoming of a different type. Let us not forget that. We find some of the leaders of the Janata Party talking about some new types of rural reconstruction in the name of Gandhiji. Sometimes one wonders whether in the name of Gandhiji somebody is trying to sell us the feudalism.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which Gandhiji are you talking about? ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am talking of Mahatma Gandhi. You are only obsessed of one Gandhi.

The problems of rural areas require massive investments. Are you prepared to do that? If you want to make massive investments, then possibly we will have to re-order the planning processes and planning methods. Are you prepared to do that? Priorities will have to be changed. When Shri Subramaniam was speaking, he gave certain interesting information.

DR. SUBRAMAINAM SWAMY: (Bombay-North East): All wrong.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Before I give the information, how do you say that these are wrong? Perhaps, this is wrong.

The information that he gave was that a survey was made of the districts of India from the agriculture point of view. He said that nearly 30 per cent of districts have got only the production increase of 5 per cent. 25 per cent districts have got a negative growth rate of production and only 13 districts have got production increase less than 1 per cent. It comes to about 60 per cent of districts which have got the increase in agricultural production less than 5 per cent and 38 per cent of districts which have got less than 1 per cent increase in agricultural production. You wish to do something like a miracle to change this picture of agriculture. How do you do that? We are talking about irrigation. What type of irrigation? Let us not forget harsh realities is of some areas. Most of us in this House are people who are coming from the rural areas. Most of us from the villages. I come from an area where in some parts it is very difficult to get rain twice a year. How do you do that? Where do you get the irrigation? There are no rivers and unless you try to find out underground water, there is no possibility of irrigation there. You want to give them a new life. How do you do that? Unless you create some new techniques for dry farming, like how to preserve and conserve the moisture of the soil and produce new types of seeds and other things, it is not possible to keep agriculture there to continue. But this will take a long time. I know because I was in touch with this dry farming research work that is being done in India. It will take another decade or more than two decades to bring in effective techniques of dry farming.

The real question now is: how do you give productive employment to the people in these districts which account for 60 per cent of the districts in the country? How do you do that? What is your solution for that? Are we prepared to accept to give a commitment to the people in the rural areas that the government undertake to give a guarantee of employment? Are we prepared to accept that? ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is our suggestion—right to work.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is a very good suggestion. I am not quoting the Maharashtra example. We can create an Indian example. For this, we can sit together and find out how we do that. Are you prepared to do that?....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Because there are lakhs of people in the rural areas who are not only without employment but also without any hope of employment. Also there are a large number of educated people in the rural areas without employment. The question of educated unemployment is no more only an urban problem. It is getting more a rural problem also because the colleges and Universities have expanded their activities

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and a large number of people are coming up in the rural areas also with technical degrees, engineering degrees and other degrees and they want jobs. When they come before us asking for jobs one feels guilty and what answer can one give? This is the problem. So, if at all you want to consider and tell us and make us believe that, you want to re-order the priorities, unless you are prepared to make a massive investment on a more well-considered basis nobody is going to believe it. Unless you are prepared to give a new style and I should say, a new reorientation to the rural life nothing is going to move. If you keep the village as it is, nothing is going to happen. You will have to think about an agro-industrial pattern that must come up there. Are we prepared for that? Are we prepared to make all the efforts and give all the priorities for that? Unless you do that, I am not prepared to believe that you are prepared to give any priority to the rural areas. Merely providing a few crores here and a few crores there and saying that you are going to do some Khadi work and some village industries work, the problem is not going to be solved. Let us not fool ourselves any more with this sort of programmes...

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: (Ghazipur): You have very successfully fooled the people for the last 30 years.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Mr. Patel, I remember your own speech in 1976 when you were sitting on this side. You pointed out a very important point. Even where there is some sort of a good productivity, there is a problem. You said that this is the economic reality in India and what is the answer for that? The moment there is a growth in agricultural production, there is a fall in prices.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Take the help of FCI.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If there is an increase in cotton production or increase in foodgrains production in one year, then in the next year there is a fall. If it is one good year for the agriculturist, next year he has one bad year because of fall in prices. Our agriculturist is also a wise man. He also considers his own economy. He may not be an economist, but he understands his economic interests.... (*Interruptions*). He will not produce that which fetches him uneconomic return and he will go into some other thing. One year you export cotton and then next year you start importing cotton. Same is the case with regard to oil. In sugar also it is the same.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Jute also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I agree. So, you will have to find an answer for this contradiction. It looks as if all your experts sitting here in the centre—their main job is how to depress the economic price of the agricultural commodities. This is the main hurdle..... (*Interruptions*) Their philosophy is that unless you do that, the prices will not be under control. The rising price is a major problem before you. You please find out how to do it. You want more growth rate; more growth rate means in Agricultural sector This is the economic reality. Immediately you start having more production in agriculture the prices go down, the agriculturist is depressed, his life is depressed, he is driven into the lowest ladder, pushed back to the last bench. In the economic life, in the reordering of priorities, agriculture goes to the back bench, so to say. We will have to find out an answer to this. Let us sit together and let us find a solution for it. We will have to guarantee the minimum and remunerative prices to the agriculturist. Unless you do that nothing will happen.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): You did not do it for 30 years!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you want to oppose it merely because I am pleading for it, it is left to you! When you wanted to go in a particular direction, we really want to help you now.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : आप अपनी मदद नहीं कर सकते तो हम आपकी क्या मदद करें ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चौहान : आप अपनी मदद नहीं करते हैं तो जहां हम बैठते हैं वहां आपको बैठना पड़ेगा ।

I really wanted to highlight some of the basic aspects of the rural economy. Mere tinkering with the problem will not do; that will not give you the solution. When giving priority to rural areas, if you say, we want to underestimate or give low priority to industries, well, we are opposed to it. Industries have got very important role to play. Even for improving economic life of people in rural areas we must have industries. Unless you are able to move them away from land and give them some other employment, you can't do it. How long do you want them to remain there in same old condition in rural area? I think this is what is important.

I am glad I remembered this. You said there is no modern input, input in technology and so on. There is also no input of social equality in the rural areas. You have the problems of landless, you have the problems of the Harijans and so on.

AN HON. MEMBER: And also the 20-point programme.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN: But you don't agree with it. What is important is not the 20-point programme as such but the content of it. Now, I don't want to criticise anybody, but I want to say this. When the Demands for the Home Ministry were being discussed and the question of atrocities on Harijans came up, I was expecting some very good response from the Home Minister. The Belchi incidents were mentioned and we wanted the Home Minister to respond to it because Belchi represents the conscience of India. You may say, there were old quarrels among the savarnas etc. but the fact is that Harijans have been killed there. We expected the Home Minister to take it as a national problem and respond to it in a positive way so that the country would be inspired, the country would have its confidence restored. I am making this point because if at all you want to bring about a new life in the rural areas, there are these important social aspects of it also.

It is not merely an economic problem but it is also a social problem and so, we shall have to look into it from this point of view. (*Interruptions*) The point I was making was that we are now at a stage in this country when we will have to think about these neglected problems in a much more massive manner—not merely tinkering with them. Analysing the realities the problems of Rural India are also very very important. I would like to say that, as a citizen of this country and as a Member of this House, the problems of haves and have-nots have not yet been touched even in the fringe. Now the have-nots have come into their own; it is a warning to all of us. If you do not try to deal with their problems on a priority basis, then things will be very difficult in our country.

Therefore, I say that let us not simplify the issues and let us not try to divide, in a way, into Party-A or Party-B. What is more important is this that the history has taken us much ahead and so, we have to learn from history. Now, we have to see ahead and see what exactly we want to do. Unless we do that, the future is not very very bright. One will have to be well-determined. As you are a Finance Minister, I am raising this issue. Please educate your officials; may be, you will have to edu-

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cate us also. You are making it an official problem. But, ultimately, it is we, the Members of Parliament, the politicians and their leaders who take the policy decision in this country. Therefore, it is for you to come forward and take these issues in a much more effective manner.

This was a general problem. Now I want to say something about the taxation proposals. You have made certain changes in your proposals. I would only make certain observations about one or two of them and I shall complete my speech.

One is about your proposal regarding the closely-held companies. This is something which we have not been able to understand. How is it that with your ideas of re-ordering things and bringing in some better life to the poor of our country, you accept this idea of giving these concessions to the closely-held companies? I am merely mentioning this because I think that you better give some thought to this point. By giving such a concession, you are only giving strength to the monopolistic concerns. Again it is a question of giving strength to the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few families. That is exactly what it comes to. We are going to move amendments on this and propose to press for it I am just giving advance notice for that. For us it is an important issue. Hon. Members were very right in expecting that you would come forward with concessions in case of *biris* to small men. We think of small men because it is the small men who work hard and need relaxation. What have you done about their smoking. Is smoking thus bad? I am asking my friend Shri Patnaik whether smoking is bad or not.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Mr. Chavan is making it a personal issue. I know he gave up smoking only recently. It is only one rupee per thousand *biris* for three months. Please do not make it an excuse of a poor man's story. I do not think the poor man is really interested.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You do not know about the consumers of *biris*.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I had been in jail for 1½ years. Mr Chavan only put me in prison for 1½ years where I was only smoking *biris!*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It affects only the small men who smoke. They do not smoke out of fun. It is a relaxation—it is the only relaxation that he has.

Then, there is another aspect also. I hope you possibly know it or you must be aware of it. I cannot say. You know about the condition of the working-class that work in the *biri* industry, women, particularly, who work in their home. They get small additional income from that. This is a subsidiary industry. I am telling you that this sort of taxation that you are thinking about is going to put hardship on them. There is going to be a complete unemployment of many such people because the industrialists would somehow try to find a way-out; they know how to get out of this I am sure about it. The *biri* industry knows how to get rid of this taxation. They will certainly find out many ways. Therefore, I would like to make an appeal to the Finance Minister to have another look at it.

As regards raising of general excise limit from 1 per cent to 2 per cent, I would like to say that it is a very harsh decision. It is an easy mechanism that we have resorted to. I think it is a mistake. In future any Finance Minister whenever he is in difficulty will make an increase of 1 per cent and get a sizeable amount of money. We should make it a point not to make use of it. You should not have raised it from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. It was perhaps a mistake to have it even 1 per cent. It is not good for industrial production and expansion of economy.

I am glad that you have made certain changes in respect of power-looms and handloom. When I made my first comment on the present budget I had said that under the name of giving certain concessions, most of the concessions under rationalisation were given to composite mills. But now it is somewhat corrected. We should follow one principle, namely, in all the sectors of textile industry handlooms must have first priority. We must bear one thing in mind that the composite mills must not come in the way of competitiveness of the handloom and power loom industry. I am glad you have given thought to it but please make it a more special point to see that if any further efforts are necessary the same will be adopted.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the allowances for rural development to the private companies. We do not want to oppose it. But I would like to point it out to you to see to it that it does not become another source of loophole. At the present moment we are not opposing it because you want to do something for rural development. Let us see what is it likely to lead to but, I am afraid, it is likely to be another source of loophole. So is the case with the charitable trusts where you have raised the limit from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. This time we have decided not to oppose this also but I would like to warn you that this also must not become a source of loophole. It looks simple, beneficial and insignificant in the beginning but later on it becomes a significant source of tax evasion. So, one has to take care of all these matters.

Then, Sir, you have given certain concessions to the areas which are beyond a certain limit from urban centres. You have re-defined the rural area. Instead of 8 kilometres now it is 15 kilometres. I know it is difficult to define anything and more so rural areas. Here I would like to tell you that most of the advantages will be taken by the industrialists in the metropolitan areas to bring about these industries in the periphery of the metropolitan cities. May I tell you from my experience of Bombay that all these definitions can be very easily evaded. Therefore, be careful. No doubt, it is a good idea. May I say that by mere definitions these industries are not likely to come up in the rural areas unless Government undertakes some special steps, that is, unless Government wants to make its own investment through Budget, if necessary. There is another point. My friend, Mr. Biju Patnaik, in his speech, has said that in the case of public sector, we do not want to depend upon the budgetary provisions. I understand his point. He wants the public sector to become commercially profitable and more efficient. I agree. But do not put any restriction that you will not make any provision for the public sector in budgeting. All concessions through budget to the private sector are given and only the public sector is asked to be on discipline. Please do not discriminate against the public sector.

Secondly, the public sector must be efficient and must be commercially viable. I entirely agree with him. But if it has to occupy a high position, it has to be modern in its technique and management. I have no doubt about it. But we must see that the public sector's importance in the Indian economy which, after long years of efforts, has been established is not disturbed, is not allowed to be eroded. If you do that, then possibly, we can make further progress.

Sir, I have done.

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला (खडवा) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं बड़े ध्यान से विरोधी दल के नेता, माननीय चव्हाण साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था । श्रीमन् उनका विशेष रूप से आग्रह था कि यदि हमें इस देश की उन्नति करनी है तो हमें अपने

[श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला]

गांवों में मेसिव इन्वेस्टमेंट करना होगा । श्रीमन् यह बात सही है कि हमें गांवों की ओर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा । लेकिन श्रीमन् प्रश्न यह है कि क्या वहां पर मेसिव इन्वेस्टमेंट करके, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में रुपया लगा कर वहां हम उन्नति कर सकते हैं ।

श्रीमन् यह बात भी उन्होंने सही कही कि विधायक के रूप में हमारा रिश्ता अपने प्रदेश से, अपने क्षेत्र से जितना नजदीक का रहता है, शायद उतना नजदीक का रिश्ता उस समय नहीं रहता जब हम मंत्री बनते हैं । जैसे जैसे हम आगे आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं, वैसे वैसे हम अपनी मिट्टी से दूर होते जाते हैं । श्रीमन् जब वे गांवों के लाभ के लिए इतनी सारी बातें कह रहे थे तो मैं यह निवेदन करने के लिए क्षमा चाहता हूं कि वे स्वयं महाराष्ट्र के होते हुए भी उन्होंने उससे दूर होने की बात सिद्ध कर दी । उनके यहां बोलने की भाषा मराठी न हो कर के, अंग्रेजी थी । श्रीमन् क्या हम महाराष्ट्र के गांव में रहने वाले किसानों की समस्याओं को अंग्रेजी में सुलझायेंगे ? हम अंग्रेजी में जा कर के उनसे यह कहेंगे कि हमारे सामने ये समस्याएं हैं, तुम्हारे लिए हम यह करने जा रहे हैं और तुम्हारी समस्याओं का निराकरण हम इस इस तरह से करेंगे ।

13.46 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the Chair.*]

मेरा साफ साफ कहना है कि यदि आपको इस देश की समस्याओं को समझना है तो यहां के किसान, गांव के रहने वाले मजदूर से जा कर उसकी भाषा में उसकी समस्याओं को समझना होगा । मैं बिल्कुल नहीं कहता हूं कि हिन्दी में बात की जाए, हिन्दी में ही सारा काम काज किया जाए लेकिन जिस जगह पर आप बात करना चाहते हैं कम से कम वहां की भाषा में तो बतायें और कहे और उनकी भाषा में सुने । यह सही है कि मैं इस लोक सभा में पहली बार आया हूं और आने के बाद यहां जिस प्रकार का अंग्रेजीमय वातावरण देख रहा हूं उससे मुझे लगता है कि हम जिन लोगों के प्रतिनिधि बनने का दावा करते हैं उनका प्रतिनिधित्व हम ठीक से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश की चौदह भाषायें हैं और संसद भवन में इस प्रकार का प्रबंध होना चाहिये कि कोई यदि अपनी मातृभाषा में बोले तो उसका अनुवाद दूसरे लोग अपनी मातृभाषा के अन्दर सुन सके और जिस भाषा में कोई बोले उस भाषा में ही नोट लेने की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये, प्रबन्ध भी होना चाहिये । यह चीज हमें निश्चित रूप से तय करनी होगी । साथ ही हमको अपने व्यक्तित्व को पहचानना होगा ।

चव्हाण साहब ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि हम में से अधिकांश लोग गांवों से आते हैं । बड़े बड़े नगरों के तो यहां बहुत ही कम प्रतिनिधि होंगे । यदि हम गांवों को उन्नत करना चाहते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से हम को इस बात का विचार करना होगा और देखना होगा कि जहां पर हम ड्राई फार्मिंग, सूखी खेती की तकनीक की ओर ध्यान दें वहां हम यह भी तो नहीं कह सकते हैं कि केवल इसी ओर ध्यान दे कर हम इस देश की उन्नति कर लेंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि मध्य पूर्व के देशों में जो प्रचुर मात्रा में तेल पाया जाता है और उस तेल का जो मूल्य है उससे कई गुना ज्यादा मूल्य हमारे यहां मिलने वाले पानी का है । सोचने की बात यह है कि गंगा का पानी हो या ब्रह्मपुत्र का, मध्य प्रदेश के नर्मदा का पानी हो या तापती का हो, गोदावरी का हो या कृष्णा का हो, उस सारे पानी का अधिकांश भाग बेकार चला जाता है, वर्षा के रूप में जो अथाह पानी गिरता है उस एक एक बूंद पानी का हम किस प्रकार से उपयोग करें यह हमें देखना होगा । एक एक बूंद पानी का उपयोग करने की जरूरत है । इस पानी के उपयोग के बारे में दो प्रकार के मत हैं ।

एक मत तो डा०के०एल० राव का है और दूसरा मि० दस्तूर का है । मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि कोई तीसरा मत हो सकता है । लेकिन यह बात उतनी ही सच है कि आज हमें इस बात की ओर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि एक एक बूंद पानी का उपयोग हम किस प्रकार से कर सकते हैं । मैं एक छोटा सा निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहा हूं जहां पर नहरों से सिंचाई नहीं होती । बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में किसान कुओं से सिंचाई करते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि एक बार गांव के अंदर बिजली पहुंची कुओं से सिंचाई होने लगी और शायद आपको आश्चर्य होगा यह जानकर कि जिस गांव में यह दो चीजें पहुंच जाती हैं वहां पर मजदूर की समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है । जिस जगह पर सूखी खेती होती है वहां 3 4 महीने लोगों को काम मिलता है । लेकिन सिंचाई वाले गांवों में मजदूरों को 10, 20 मील दूर से लाया जाता है । उस गांव के रहने वालों को 10, 11 महीने काम मिलने लगता है । मेरा कहना है कि हमें अपने दिमाग में से निकाल देना चाहिये कि ओवरनाइट हम कुछ कर सकते हैं पांच साल के अंदर कुछ करिश्मा करके बता सकते हैं या ऐसा कर सकते हैं कि दरवाजे के सामने खड़े हो कर कहे कि खुल जा सिम सिम, और वह खुल जाये। ऐसा नहीं होगा । प्रगति की शुरुआत प्रारंभ में थोड़ी ही सी होती है ।

मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे देश में नदियों पर बांध बनाने की बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि यहां पर हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पावर की बहुत बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इन योजनाओं के पीछे जाइये, बड़े बांध बनवाइये, लेकिन कुओं के प्रति भी ध्यान दीजिये, और जहां पर यह हो सकता है वहां तो अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । पावर के बारे में, हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के बारे में हम बहुत बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं पर जा रहे हैं । जरूरत न केवल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी योजनाओं की है, बल्कि थर्मल पावर की भी जरूरत है, लेकिन मेरा एक निवेदन हैं कि क्या हम इस बात की ओर न देखें कि जो छोटी छोटी नदियां और नाले हैं जो 5, 10 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं और 5, 10 गांवों को बिजली दे सकते हैं, उस पर भी हमें विचार करना होगा । बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं पर जा कर के पैसा भी बहुत लगेगा । लेकिन छोटी योजनाओं से तुरन्त लाभ मिल सकता है उस ओर भी तो ध्यान दिया जाय ।

माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने एक बात कही उद्योगों के स्थापनार्थ जो 8 किलोमीटर और 15 किलोमीटर का कन्सेशन दिया जा रहा है यह टैक्स इवेजन का दूसरा सोर्स होगा । मेरा निवेदन हैं कि आज हम एक बार इस बात को तय कर लें कि क्या हमारे देश के अन्दर निजी परिश्रम को कोई स्थान होगा कि नहीं ? हर काम सरकार करेगी ? और यदि हम मानते हैं कि निजी परिश्रम को कुछ स्थान होगा तो उसको कितना स्थान देंगे ? यहां भी वही बात हो यदि रूरल एरिया में इंडस्ट्री खोलनी है तो सरकार बजट में प्रोवीजन करे और सरकार जा कर के खोले । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकारी उद्योगों का पिछले तीस वर्षों के अन्दर जो हश्र हमने देखा है वह हमारे सामने है । देश के अन्दर हर एक छोटे आदमी जिसका एक छोटा-सा कारखाना या एक छोसी-सी दूकान हैं, उसकी तुलना कब तक बिरला और टाटा के साथ करते रहेंगे । आखिर इनका भी तो कुछ सहयोग हमको लेना होगा । लेकिन मुझे तो कभी-कभी लगता है कि इस पब्लिक सेक्टर के नाम पर कुछ वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट क्रियेट हो रहे हैं और वे इतने अधिक क्रियेट हो रहे हैं कि उसके साथ निजी परिश्रम को हम चलने नहीं देना चाहते । मैं इस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता और यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि बिगर हाउसेज को डेफिनीशन क्या हो, क्या नहीं हो । लेकिन

[श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला]

बिल्कुल प्वाइंटेडली इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि एक छोटा-सा मिडिल क्लास का आदमी परिश्रम करना चाहता है तो उसको परिश्रम करने दिया जायगा या नहीं ? यदि वह परिश्रम करना चाहता है और कोई उद्योग या कारोबार खोलना चाहता है तो क्या उसको हम मौका देंगे या नहीं ? मैं समझता हूं कि मानसिक स्तर के ऊपर हमको इस बारे में तय करना होगा । मुझे कई बार ऐसा लगता है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद हम भी कुछ उसी प्रकार के वाद-विवादों के चक्कर में पड़े हुए हैं ।

14 hrs.

मेरा निवेदन है कि सबसे उत्तम व्यवस्था वही होगी जिसके अन्दर एक झोपड़ी में रहने वाले आदमी से लेकर, एक साधारण किसान से लेकर मिडिल क्लास तक के आदमी को सब को उन्नति का अवसर मिले । मैं समझता हूं कि इज्म्स का जमाना गया और अब बहुत ज्यादा अपने को वादों में बांध कर रखना ठीक नहीं होगा । व्यक्ति की गरिमा, व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और उसकी प्रमाणिकता को हमें मान कर चलना होगा । यदि हम मानकर नहीं चले तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि छोटे उद्योगपति, छोटे दूकानदार बेईमान हैं तो क्या एयर कंडीशंड कमरों के अन्दर बैठकर काम करने वाले आफिसर्स ईमानदार हैं ? आज देश के अन्दर सारी इस प्रकार की बहस चला कर हमने इस देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को बेईमान बना कर रखा है । प्रत्येक नागरिक को बेईमान समझते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि इतने सारे बेईमान लोग जमा हो जाएंगे तो देश का क्या होगा ? कहीं तो आप को मान कर चलना होगा कि कोई ईमानदार है । टाटा बेईमान है, बिरला बेईमान है तो उसको सजा दीजिए लेकिन उसके नीचे के जो लोग हैं उनको तो ईमानदार मान कर चलना होगा, उनको तो परिश्रम करने का मौका देना होगा । हर बात में यह एकाधिकार और मोनोपोली की बातें कहां तक चलेंगी ?

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहूंगा । हम हमेशा बिग बिजनेस की बात करते हैं । लेकिन कितने लोगों के हाथ में यह है ? और इन लोगों के लिए कोई कानून बना कर सारी इनकी प्रापर्टी ले लीजिए लेकिन छोटे बिजनेस को तो आप चलने देंगे या नहीं ? यह तो आपको तय करना होगा । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह कुछ वैचारिक भ्रान्तियां जो हम लोगों के दिमाग में चल रही हैं इनको भी हमें निकलना बहुत जरूरी है ।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उद्योग-नीति के संबंध में बिलकुल साफ तौर पर हमारे पास एक चित्र आना चाहिए । हम लोग जो यहां बैठे हैं हुए हैं सरकार की पालिसीज को लेकर अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं । हम जा कर वहां बोलते हैं, बताते हैं कि इस फ्रेम-वर्क के अन्दर आप काम कर सकते हैं, आपका कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा । लेकिन उसके तुरन्त बाद ही किसी न किसी प्रकार का विरोधाभास अखबारों में आ जाता है । इसलिए एक बिलकुल साफ चित्र लोगों के सामने आना चाहिए ताकि जिस स्थान से लोग चुन कर आते हैं वहां पर जा कर लोगों को ठीक से कह सकें ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी में, विशेषकर पावरलूम के ऊपर, वित्तमंत्री जी ने जो कृपा की उसके लिए तो मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा लेकिन मेरा एक निवेदन है कि आपने बिना लाइसेंस के पावरलूम के ऊपर कम्पाउंडेड ड्यूटी लगा दी । मेरा निवेदन है कि हम आखिर हम यह एक्साइज कब तक करते रहेंगे । मैं मंत्री जी को स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज से 5–7 साल पहले, शायद 1967 में इसी तरह की स्थिति थी कि बिना परमिट लिये पावरलूम कम्पाउंडेड ड्यूटी लेकर काम कर सकते थे । दो तीन वर्ष के बाद उनको परमिट दिए गए । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक सीधी-सी बात है, बिना परमिट वालों से, कहा जाये कि आप

परमिट लीजिए और काम कीजिए। पावरलूम जिसकी कीमत मुश्किल से 4–5 हजार रुपए होती है—कोई कोई आदमी पावरलूम लगाना चाहते हैं—तो उसे टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर, बम्बई के पास जाना पड़ेगा उसका परमिट लेने के लिए और चूंकि अभी आपकी पालिसी परमिट देने की नहीं है इसलिए उसको परमिट नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार से बोगस पावरलूम पैदा होते जायेंगे और कम्पाउंडेड ड्यूटी की बात चलती जायेगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता यह आखिर कब तक चलेगा ? जो भी पावरलूम डालना चाहे वह 150 या 200 रुपए का लाइसेंस लेकर पावरलूम डाल सकता है—ऐसा करने में क्या हर्ज हो सकता है ? मैं समझता हूं यह बताया जायेगा कि इससे इनडिस्क्रिमिनेट ग्रोथ होगी। परन्तु पावरयूम चलाना कोई इतनी आसान बात नहीं है। मैं इस व्यवसाय से संबंधित हूं, हमारे यहां इसका बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र चलता है इसलिए मैं जानता हूं यह इतना आसान नहीं है कि जो भी चाहे वह उसको लेकर डाल ले। इसकी भी एक एकोनामी है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं बार बार उसी चीज को लेकर 5–6 साल के बाद एवमर्साइज करने से कोई मतलब नहीं निकल सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पावरलूम पर कम्पाउंडेड ड्यूटी डालने के बजाये ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि यह नीति निर्धारित की जाये कि लाइसेंस लेकर कोई भी आदमी जहां पावरलूम डालना चाहे डाल सकता है।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं कि पावरलूम का जो कपड़ा बनता है उसके लिए हमें देखना होगा कि वह मिल के कपड़े के मुकाबले में सस्ता पड़े। लेकिन केवल इससे ही काम नहीं चलेगा। आज तीन चार महीने इस सरकार को बने हो गए हैं, हमें इस बात को निश्चित कर देना चाहिए कि तीनों क्षेत्र जो हैं—पावरलूम, हैंडलूम और कम्पोजिट मिल्स—उनकी क्या एक्टिविटीज रहेंगी, कौनसा सेक्टर कौन-सा कपड़ा बनायेगा वरना अनहेल्दी कांपटीशन चलता रहेगा। आज जो स्थिति है, मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि जो नये एक्सपाइज प्रपोजल्स आये उसमें कम्पोजिट मिल्स में जो सूत को उपयोग करने वाले थे उसके ऊपर कोई ड्यूटी नहीं है लेकिन पावरलूम सेक्टर को कम्पोजिट मिल से ड्यूटी देकर यार्न लेना पड़ा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पावरलूम का कपड़ा मिल्स के मुकाबले महंगा हो गया। आपने इसके लिए क्या किया है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप किसी मद में ड्यूटी कम करके और किसी मद में ड्यूटी बढ़ाकर किसी एक सेक्टर की रखवाली नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हमेशा के लिए आपको नीति निश्चित करनी पड़ेगी। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं—सन् 1966 में अशोक मेहता जी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी, आज उस रिपोर्ट को देखने और परीक्षण करने की बहुत जरूरत है। उस के प्रकाश के अन्दर हम को यह सोचना होगा कि इन तीनों क्षेत्रों को अलग-अलग रख कर हम क्या कर सकते हैं ?

आज इस बात की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है कि हमारा मानसिक एप्रोच किस प्रकार से होता है और इन सारी बातों को सामने रखते हुए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि बजट और उसकी तमाम एक्ससाइज करने के बाद आप यह सोचते हों कि इस देश को उन्नत कर देंगे—ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। बजट के साथ बजटरी प्रोवीजन्ज कर देने मात्र से सारी समस्याओं का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। हम को एक योजना के रूप में किसी चित्र को राष्ट्र के सामने रखना होगा और तब उसके अनुरूप हम इस देश की प्रगति कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ तथा इस आशा के साथ कि जो विचार मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी उन पर ध्यान देंगे, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chavan, the former Congress Minister was waxing eloquent about the Belchi incident. We consider that what has happened at Belchi is a ghastly affair; and the government should inflict exemplary punishment and compensate the victims liberally. That should also apply to Muslims. Muslims have been the victims of communal passion in this country, because of the government's inactivity during the last 30 years, as we have seen it. I have enough figures on it. They should also be compensated adequately.

About the government's attitude towards Harijans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I have got some figures. They will prove that Mr. Chavan was only shedding crocodile tears. In 1976, upto September, 1133 atrocities had taken place, in Bihar alone. Around the same period, 57 Harijans and Adivasis were murdered. And atrocities are on the increase—I give figures about Bihar again: In 1972 the number was 98; in 1973, 103; in 1974, 259; and in 1975, 300. If you want these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to survive, the first and foremost thing, Mr. Patel, which your government has to do, is to bring about genuine land reforms, because those people live on land. If you do not do land reforms, you cannot do any good to these people.

Coming to the main subject, Mr. Patel has inherited a poisonous fruit, which is a product of 30 years of Congress and sycophants' rule. I feel sorry for Mr. Patel. There is stagnation in the economy in respect of all economic activities. Is it really 2 per cent or nothing in 1976-77?

They say there was 2 per cent economic growth I say: nothing. During the 7 years viz. 1970 to 1977, the total growth rate was 3.5 per cent. That is also a figure which I dispute. Even this 3.5 per cent is one of the lowest in the world. The growth rate in '70s has drastically gone down, compared to the growth rate in '60s. There have been the increase in uneven distribution of growth and growing regional imbalances and disparities.

Mr. Chavan was saying certain things but I have never heard a Congressman giving accurate figures. In 12 States, the *per capita* income is lesser than the national average. These States are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and U.P. That is what 30 years of Congress rule has presented to the country.

In 1974-75 the *per capita* growth rate declined by 1.7 per cent. Your Economic Survey has revealed that. Only natural rainfall and a helpful cycle bring better harvests and we survive then.

The proportion of people below the poverty line is today much higher than what it was in 1960-61. In the sixties, in the rural population it was 40 per cent; in the early seventies it was 74 per cent. Now it is even worse. The present Government has admitted that 120 million people do not have even enough money to buy sufficient foodgrains. That is the condition that the Congress has left us in after 30 years. And here we are worrying about television sets, airlines and luxury hotels. What a great tragedy!

If you take a trip to Sunderbans which faces the sea, you will get a man to work for you for four chapatis a day—ten hours of labour for four chapatis. They are the victims of the ravages of sea water. That is a national responsibility, but nothing has been done about them.

I regret that Mr. Patel has not said who have grown—the multi-nationals, monopoly houses. That is the most unfortunate part.

And then, we have this burning unemployment problem. In fact, we are sitting on a volcano. You go through the Report of the Bhagwati Committee—of course, I gave a Note of Dissent—which was constituted after a Resolution of mine was adopted in the Fourth Lok Sabha. The position is that one-third of the work force in the country is severely underemployed or unemployed. Now, of course, it must be much worse. I am talking of the early 'seventies. Twentyfive per cent of the urban population only go to register themselves in employment exchanges. The rural population do not go because they do not have one, and they do not also bother because the employment exchanges can never provide employment. The employment figures will really make you sit up. I actually spend sleepless nights. In Eastern India in the organised sector, the growth rate in employment in 1974-75 was 3 per cent; in 1975-76 it came down to 1.5 per cent. That is the achievement that Mr. Chavan and his ex-colleagues in the Ministry obtained for us.

Our West Bengal Government wants to give unemployment allowance. You must take it seriously. You do not want your people to starve and die. Unemployed people have to be given unemployment allowance. You can even give them interest-free loans till such time as they get employment. I agree it is unproductive, so is Defence, Police, legislatures and the judiciary, but you cannot certainly do without them. Prime Minister Desai wants to solve unemployment. I am glad to hear his utterances, but why don't you enshrine it in the Constitution, the right to work with a target date?

Then I come to the Planning Commission. I call the Planning Commission the National Cold Storage. You have to organise the Planning Commission, bring in unselfish, dedicated experts and planners. You cannot get things done by the set of people that the Congress had. Make it a statutory body. The Planning Commission was constituted simply on a Cabinet decision. After the Third Plan they did not even bother to give figures of unemployment because they thought that they would be terribly exposed if they gave the figures, and Mrs. Gandhi fleeced the exchequer to the tune of Rs. 150 crores in the name of the rural crash employment programme. In the Public Accounts Committee when I examined it, I became positive that the money was taken out to feed her party people; it left no impression on the nation's economic growth. After 30 years of bluff of socialism that we have been hearing from Nehru till 20th of March, 1977, what is the consumption of protein? If you read the WHO publication entitled 'Protein Requirements', you will find that our consumption is the lowest in the world. I do not want to burden you with figures.

A Government of India publication says that food supply *per capita* is: Pakistan—2410 calories per day, Phillipines—2040 calories per day and India—1990 which is the lowest in the world. The availability of vanaspati was as follows:

	kg. per head
1970-71	1
1971-72	1·1
1972-73	1·0
1973-74	0·8
1974-75	0·6
1975-76	0·8

Similarly, there are many items where the *per capita* consumption have gone down. What does this mean? What does it signify? Now, the *per capita* availability of cereals and pulses is as follows:

In 1970-71, *per capita* per day consumption of cereals was 417.8 grams and in 1975-76, it was 400.3 grams. There are other things also which give dismal picture. If you see the

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survey conducted by the United Nations in 1974, you will be surprised to know that India is having the lowest *per capita* income in the world.

This is the achievement of 30 years of independence and the Congressmen are waxing eloquence here. This is one side of the picture. The other side is: the 20 largest Indian business houses. What were their assets: In 1966-67, their total assets were Rs. 2080 crores. In 1972-73—Rs. 3515 crores and in 1975-76—Rs. 5110 crores.

Profits:

1966-67—Rs. 660 crores.

1975-76—Rs. 1680 cores.

It is a rise of 250 per cent. By the way, what has happened to the enquiry against Birlas? They are arch criminals and economic offenders. What has happened to them? I was horrified to read the other day that one of the Ministers of the Karnataka Government, Shri S. M. Krishna, sought the blessings of Shri G. D. Birla in a public meeting. These are the people who have ruined the country economically. These are the people who are responsible for dire poverty in this country. I want to have a specific reply from the Finance Minister on this.

Now, I give the figures of total assets of foreign controlled rupee companies. In 1960, their total assets were Rs. 667.6 crores and in 1973, it went up to Rs. 2746.5 crores.

Net sales:

1960—Rs. 757.1 crores.

1973—Rs. 3136.1 crores.

Gross Profits:

1960—Rs. 89.8 crores.

1973—Rs. 403.2 crores.

The share of wage in output is going down.

Now, the net sales of the multinationals:

1960—655.7 crores

1973— 1163.3 crores

Their gross profit has doubled. The share of wages in output has gone down.

What is being done against these economic offenders like India Tobacco, Brook Bond, HMV, Union Carbide, Duncan Bros. and its Tea companies? I know that a secret circular was sent by Mrs. Gandhi—when they were catching small fries—saying: "Do not touch those who are involved in invoice manipulations." We have said time and again, during the last ten years, that invoice manipulation is making us lose not less than Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange. But nothing happens. As long as they contribute to the coffers, everything is all right. I will produce the secret circular in no time before the House saying, allow the multi-nationals to rob the country and do not prosecute them. I am going to give specific cases. Mr. Patel, if you kindly listen to us and give us a reply. we shall be very grateful.

About the Janata Party manifesto, I want to ask: What did they say in the manifesto? It says:

> "While economic and industrial self-reliance must remain our goal, we must guard against growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power. The Monopolies Commission has been allowed to become a moribund in order to benefit multinationals. The Janata Party will correct this strain."

Mr. Patel, I am quite sure, you must have been one of the draftsmen of the manifesto. Why did not you include the multi-national Corporations also? You have done for the big business houses in India. Very good. Why have you spared the multi-national Corporations?

What about indirect taxation? Why are you loading the poor men with a lot of indirect taxation? The Janata Party's economic power envisages so many things. It talks about wage

and price policy, raising the minimum tax exemption, reducing the indirect taxation on the common man. But you have not reduced anything worth mentioning. Instead, you have taxed hosiery manufacturers, *bidi* makers and electrical goods makers. We did not expect that from him after this manifesto. I would request him to fulfil the commitments towards the people. The manifesto should be kept in front of you on your desk whenever you formulate a policy. Otherwise, the people will lose confidence in that. You must not forget that they are the people who voted you to power.

About stainless steel, I would like to know one thing as to how our built-in capacity in the country, particularly of the public sector factories is going to be utilised by the new Government. We must be self-reliant; we must not be dependent on others. The stainless steel is an important item in certain sector but not for everything. We must not allow those built-in capacities to go idle. We must not formulate anything like that.

Let us also know how our economy was destroyed and by whom. A few examples are only a tip of an iceberg. Unless an immediate and a thorough probe is instituted and the disease is diagonised, the whole economy will go to ruin. I take the case of the Kohinoor Mills, how through Mr. Sanjay Gandhi Kapadias fleeced the nation. The share value of Kapadias was Rs. 100 in 1969; it was Rs. 317 in 1974; it went even upto Rs. 250. In 1975, the Emergency came and magic happenings took place. All the money was stolen by Kapadias by a very beautiful planning. The rate is about Rs. 90 lakhs a month. That Mill has become a sick mill. The basic way of doing it is, the inflated cost of production—they use the brokers' bogus bills for dyes, chemicals, cotton, coal, etc.—and deflated sale proceeds. For selling cloth, they have been demanding 10 per cent cash. How can you find money in the books of accounts?

I draw the attention of Mr. Patel to this. He was a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. I am sure, he will remember the import duty exemption given by Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the tune of Rs. 232.19 crores on account of import of Ethyl Alcohol to the I.C.I. and the Synthetics Chemicals.

Kohinoor Mills produced cloth worth Rs. 30 crore and the Central Bank—which is people's national property—paid Rs. 15 crore out of it. On 24-9-75, at its full Board's meeting, they decided that a thorough investigation had to be made on the working of Kohinoor Mills and exercised extreme caution in the matter of paying money. The first investigation revealed the shortage of stock of cloth worth Rs. 3 crore. It is a cheating and is prosecutable. After April 1975, the General Manager and other executives of the Central Bank declined sanction of any additional money. But the new Chairman (Gadda) under the pressure of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, who was really the contact man of Shri Kapadia, disregarded all advices and an overdraft of Rs. 4.9 crore was drawn on 4-4-1975. Then it was raised to Rs. 18.45 crore. This was possible because Mr. Kapadia, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and the Chairman combined together to rob the nationalised bank. During the tenure of the Chairman, Kohinoor Mills' case had been placed 11 times before the Board, but not once prior sanction was taken; all the things came for *ex-post facto* sanction.

From 1-1-75 to 31-3-77 (17 months), Kohinoor had shown a loss of Rs. 14 crore in the balance sheet. Out of Kohinoor's debt of Rs. 24 crore on the Central Bank, Rs. 15.15 crore had been frozen meaning the Bank considered it a bad debt or a loss. They were charging interest with effect from 1-1-75. This merely wiped out the entire share capital of the Central Bank of India which stood at Rs. 17.5 crore. Mr. Patel, your Cen-

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tral Bank is now trading with depositors' money. Your capital has been wiped out. I do not know what you are doing now in this regard.

Another scandal about Kohinoors wholly owned subsidiary. Rs. 62,81,268 crore which Kohinoor had written off after the Central Bank took over its control—of course, it is Kapadia's control by proxy—while retaining guarantee worth Rs. 18,60,000 crore given in favour of the Bank of Baroda, a government bank, the Central Bank gifted Navajeevan Mills to Kapadias, minus its liabilities of course. The entire posters of cloth for Congress were printed at Kohinoor. One Congress MLA, Mr. V. R. Hoshim, President, RMMS (INTUC) was in the Board of Directors. That is how the Kapadias could reap such a rich harvest.

There is one more fellow Dr. Dharam Teja. He has again come back. Mrs. Gandhi was looking after him—an old present of 44,000 pounds for educating two boys. The Central Bank, from December 1976 to January 1977, paid Rs. 96 lakh to Mangla Engineering (P) Ltd., which I strongly suspect is Dharam Teja's *benamidar*. As far as making of two cargo ships—vessels valued at Rs. 1.94 crore, paid up capital Rs. 2.40 lakh—is concerned, did Dr. Teja shoulder the liability? I want to ask Mr. Patel about it. What is the amount that has gone almost as a bad debt against this Mangla Engineering (P) Ltd.?

Then there is a case of the former Minister of State in-charge of Revenue and Banking, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee. His own wife is greatly involved in the G.B.I. Group. I have never heard about it. Papers have come to me. Mr. Friend is laughing at it. Government advanced Rs. 40.74 lakh from the Central Bank, Calcutta Branch. The Banking Department's Additional Secretary, Mr. M. G. Balasubramaniam, blessed the account and recommended to please Mr. Pranab Mukherjee; as early as 18-2-1974, anxious enquiries came from the said Additional Secretary. Pressing letters from Mr. P. R. Das Munsi, the Youth Congress leader and a former Member of this House, came to Mr. M. G. Manskar, the then Zonal Manager, Calcutta. The patrons of the borrower were rewarded. Mr. Manskar has been promoted for doing this little service to Mrs. Pranab Mukherjee. Mrs. Pranab Mukherjee was closely overseeing the account. Frequent telephone calls were made to Mr. Gadda, Chairman, through his Private Secretary, Mrs. B. H. Mastry, Sudhir Kapadia, Director of Maruti, and also the Director of Kohinoor Mills. Files were stolen from the Central Bank of India the other day. Many have been destroyed. Unless, Mr. Patel, you see these files right now, they will be destroyed, they will be stolen, because many Kalras are working now.

Is it correct that National Rayon, which was then Kapadia's, was placed at the disposal of the Youth Congress leaderess, a national leaderess, who made a permanent abode of it in Delhi? I want to ask this question.

Another stinking account—Lavino Kapur manufacturing surgical cotton; Rs. 1 crore of the Central Bank went down, the drain.

The Central Bank's capital has been wiped off. They are simply trading on the customers' deposit money. If all the customers want to withdraw their money, then the Central Bank will have to shut down. A Parliamentary probe is necessary into the functioning of all the nationalised banks in the country, if you want them to survive. The loot was going on; in the last two years, all the nationalised banks have been ransacked by the Indira clan and their sycophants.

Coming to Lavino-Kapur, as I have said, Rs. 1 crore went down the drain. He took a sick account from the National and Grindlays Bank.

Prakash Cotton, a Hinduja firm, made exports to Tehran; when they actually exported one bale of cotton, papers were made out to show 40 to 50 bales for financial gains. On this, Mr. Patel, have you thought of prosecuting them? Have you looked into all these things? It is a shameful affair. The nationalised banks have been completely ruined. Nothing short of a thorough probe will satisfy us.

I have talked about DEMAG commission, the money which was retained in West Germany. It is not a small amount, nearly Rs. 14 lakhs. The payment was made in early 1976. Why has the money come on 22nd June, 1977? The money was retained in Germany. Is it not a prosecutable offence? Has the Enforcement Directorate summoned Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and Mrs. Menaka Gandhi for interrogation? To my knowledge, they have not. What has happened, Mr. Patel? You have not told the House whether the photostat which we produced was genuine or not genuine. We have a right to know. I did not authenticate it. But I would like to know. I have produced it before the House.

Sir. Jaipur Udyok is a family of rogues. Mr. Alok Jain is a bigger regue. His grandfather has been imprisoned; his father has been imprisoned. For 20 years, the case is hanging fire in a court of law through manipulations.

The former Chairman of the State Bank of India, Mr. Talwar, had to go because he refused to give an overdraft for Rs. 8 crores. During emergency through Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, he put pressure. The then Chairman of the State Bank of India, Mr. Varadachari, who went to Malda carrying the money for Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, increased the loan-assessment-request from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 14 crores.

There was an excise notification, June—December, 1976, exempting Jaipur Udhyog Limited on very flimsy grounds—they are the biggest manufacturer in the country—from paying Central excise for two years. The company thus saved or earned Rs. 2 crores. Serious mis-appropriations are taking place there.

Now we come to what is called 'public accounts'—the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and the Chief Ministers' Relief Fund. In the Public Accounts Committee I tried continuously to get these funds audited but there was such resistence that it could not be done. I have got detailed information as to how much money has been misappropriated, but they will not allow these to be audited. I do not understand why they should not allow these to be audited. I have got a list here of the contributions received during the last three years:

1973-74	..	Rs. 22,90,153
1974-75	..	Rs. 32,12,352
1975-76	..	Rs. 61,01,768

Can you imagine that? From the Prime Minister's Relief Fund the money can find its way anywhere and a lot of money has found its way to many places. And who are the people who gained? It is black-marketeers and foreign exchange racketeers etc.—people like the India Tobacco Limited, Duncan Brothers (thieves of repute) and Asian Cables (who were prosecuted for black-marketing imported alluminium conductors). You cannot touch them. Once prosecution starts, the real criminals run away and leave scapegoats behind to replace them. They cannot be touched: everywhere they have their own men. What are you going to do about these Duncan Brothers and Asian Cables, I would like to know. There are other big contributors like Philips Petroleum, etc. I will not read out the whole list: it is a big one.

Now we come to Smt. Indira Gandhi's assets. I would like to know what machinery you have set up to look into her assets here and abroad. I would like to know the value of the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Kruschov gift, the sable coat. Has it gone into the wealth-tax return of Madam Gandhi? And what about the shares the Jayanti Shipping Company sold Mrs. Boothalingam? For how much were they sold and what is the worth of the shares?

Regarding bank accounts abroad, we want to have details of the royalties on books which her late father had written. I am told that there is a balance of royalty alone to the tune of Rs. 14 lakhs. What is your Enforcement Directorate doing? Why are you not employing private detectives in foreign countries, if you really mean business? The people would like to know about these things.

In March 1974 her plane went out of order. We have some information on this, but I won't tell you now: let me got the full story.

Now, I would like you to verify this and tell us whether she has a bank account in the code name of PAROS. Is it a fact that Col. Anand was the custodian of Rs. 15 crores? Is it also a fact that Mr. Yunus and Dhirendra Brahmachari shifted huge amounts of money on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March. We would like to have the details.

Now, coming to taxation, her wealth-tax, income-tax and everything is private and sacred! There is no prosecution of the manipulators because they are sacred cows! They have been paying heavily and paying in foreign exchange also: so you cannot touch them. That is the whole position.

There is another scandal with regard to Philips Petroleum, Cochin and Duncan Brothers, Calcutta and Asian Cables. Prosecution was scuttled by them. Then, the American Directors —America is a capitalist country— were prosecuted. They said: We keep money for paying different persons in India in Swiss banks. Rama Goenka paid allegedly on behalf of Philips Petroleum Rs. 48 lakhs to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the former Petroleum Minister. We want you to enquire into this matter. You have a big revenue intelligence and the enforcement staff and a huge budgetary provision. But what is the delivery of goods? I have got photostats of some documents and will produce in due course.

Now, I come to Compulsory Deposit Scheme. What did you say before the elections? You did not say that you would not return the money after the election. Many of the workers are under heavy debts. May be that a few of them will deposit a little money in the bank, but it is not a very huge sum. Research has shown that the effect of this type of payment on price rise is marginal. The wage share of total cost declines. That is the reason. The wage-price spiral theory is now outdated and has been rejected by advanced capitalist countries. Why are you putting forward that plea to scuttle the payment?

I have also received some representations from the old pensioners. Deposits are made by people whose annual income exceeds Rs. 15,000 irespective of age. Beyond the age of 70, exemption is granted. I would also request you to take a compassionate view of the deposits made by this age group during the last three years, otherwise they will not get money back in their life time. In any case, you have a stockpile of foodgrains to the extent of 20 million tonnes, textile and other consumer goods. Payment of this would not create any scarcity. Now, it is poverty in the midest of plently. Therefore, there should be no hesitation in making this payment. This is not going to affect your price-rise, as long as hoarders, speculators and blackmarketeers are kept under control. If you go for massive de-hoarding operations with the help of the people and if necessary, deploy the army, you will see how the prices will some down.

Now, I have certain suggestions to make to the Finance Minister, who has been sitting on this side for so many years. You should give back the powers to the Comptroller and Auditor General which Shrimati India Gandhi had scuttled. Discretionary funds and public accounts like Prime Minister's and Chief Minister's funds should be open to thorough audit. These should come within the purview of the respective Public Accounts Committees.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Agreed.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: All the three institutions namely Comptroller and Auditor General, Election Commission—it should be a multi-member Commission—and the mass media should work under the standing committees of Parliament. These are very vital for the successful function of democracy. Election Commission's functioning under the Law Ministry is not good.

Now, about the public distribution system. Unless you create an efficient network of public distribution system, you will not be able to cut any ice. You must have a net-work of public distribution system in the country. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had been skilfully dismantling this system. I have got the figures with me.

I appreciate many things that the Home Ministers has said to strengthen democracy for which Janata Party stands committed. You cannot escape from that. Dismantling of the authoritarian regime has to be hastened because it had become a police State. Transfers are no punishments. I have read in the newspapers that Jagmonan who was very much busy in the Turkman Gate area during those ghastly days has been taken back and given a job.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : तरक्की कर दी गई है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : सबकी तरक्की होगी ।

Do you know what he said, standing there? 'If we do not break this colony, this may become a mini-Pakistan.' What will our Muslim breathern think of this Janata government if such sort of people go unpunished?

Don't forget the Turkish trial of Bayar and Menderes who had violated the Constitution and, therefore, landed themselves in jail for a long time.

We must bring an enactment in this Parliament to see that those who have violated the Constitution and runied the country's democratic structure and thousands of families, rot in the jail for the rest of their lives and do not come out and dare to do it again.

I ask the Government—why the MISA has not been repealed and why other draconian laws are not repealed?

Undo all the mischief of the 42nd amendment.

I tell you, Mr. Patnaik, people are watching your performance very keenly and very closely. If you do not meet their aspiration you will not come back to power and sit on those Benches next time.

श्री जननेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति जी, अपनी जिन्दगी में पहली बार किसी सरकार के बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं—कुछ अपने सुझाव रखते हुए । सब से पहले तो मैं इस सदन के विरोधी दल के नेता श्री चव्हाण साहब के भाषण का जिक्र करूंगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने जनता पार्टी की सरकार में और इस की आवाज में आरकेस्ट्रा की धुन सुनी है कम से कम तीस सालों तक जो कान बहरे थे, वे सुनने लगे—इस बात के लिये मैं चव्हाण साहब को बधाई देता हूं । मुझे याद है—तीस साल तक कभी उन के दरवाजे पर जोर-जोर से दस्तक दी जाती थी, तब भी उन्हें सुनाई नहीं पड़ता था, अब आरकेस्ट्रा की बारीक आवाज भी सुनाई पड़ने लगी—कांग्रेस के लिये, हम समझते हैं कि यह अच्छी बात हुई, उन के कानों का इलाज कम से कम हो गया । . . .

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : जुबान भी खुलने लग गई ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अपने भाषण में उन्होंने कहा है कि जो जनता पार्टी के नये उद्योग मंत्री हैं—जार्ज फरनान्डीज—उन्होंने इस सदन में जो ऐलान किये, वे बड़े क्रान्तिकारी हैं, प्रगतिशील हैं, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के जो दूसरे मंत्री हैं, जिन में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, गृह मंत्री जी और पटेल साहब—उन के लिये उन्होंने कहा कि इन लोगों के जो ऐलान वक्तन-फवक्तन होते रहे, वे प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं । मैं समझता था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो पुरानावाला चश्मा था, वह इन लोगों की आंखों से उतर चुका होगा या उस चश्मे को इस्तेमाल ये लोग अपने घर में करते होंगे—लेकिन इन बातों से लगता है कि वह चश्मा अभी उतरा नहीं है । इन के घर में गांधी जी के जमाने में एक बीमारी लगी हुई थी—महात्मा गांधी जी को कह दिया जाता था कि ये तरक्की-पसन्द आदमी नहीं है, लेकिन जवाहरलाल जी तरक्की-पसन्द हैं । जब गांधी जी नहीं रहे तो उसी कांग्रेस पार्टी में यह कहा जाने लगा कि जवाहर लाल तो प्रगतिशील हैं, लेकिन सरदार पटेल दकियानूसी हैं । जब पटेल साहब चले गये, तब कहा गया कि जवाहरलाल तो तरक्की-पसन्द हैं, लेकिन गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं । जब पंत जी चले गये, जवाहर लाल जी चले गये और नई मालकिन आई तो चर्चा चलने लगी कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रगतिशील हैं, लेकिन मोरारजी भाई प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं । इन के घर में अजीब किस्म का चश्मा चलता रहा । सभापति महोदय, आज उसी चश्मे से चव्हाण साहब ने हम लोगों की पार्टी को भी देखने की कोशिश की । इन्होंने यह कहा कि जार्ज फरनान्डीज की घोषणायें तो प्रगतिशील हैं, क्रान्तिकारी हैं, लेकिन मोरारजी देसाई, चौधरी चरण सिंह या श्री एच० एम० पटेल जो बीच-बीच में घोषणायें करते रहते हैं—ये प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं । मैं समझता था कि पिछले चुनाव में जो इन को झटका लगा तो उस से इन के चेहरे से जो चश्मा लगा हुआ था वह उतरेगा लेकिन अफ़सोस है कि वह चश्मा अभी बदस्तूर लगा हुआ है ।. . . (व्यवधान)

कल जब इन लोगों ने वाक आऊट किया था तो मुझे खुशी हुई थी और मुझे लगा था कि बच्चा तुतलाना सीखेगा । हम लोग भी वाक आऊट करते थे लेकिन जैसा वाक आऊट इन्होंने किया उस से मुझे बड़ी शर्म लगी, इतना चुप और मुर्दा जैसा वाक आऊट किया । हम लोग जब वाक आऊट करते थे तो चिल्लाते हुए जाते थे कि तुम लोग बेईमान हो और झूठ बोल रहे हो । इन्होंने कल जब वाक आऊट किया तो ऐसा लग रहा था जैसा मुर्दा फैंका जा रहा हो । इतना रद्दी विरोधी पक्ष और ऐसा वाक आऊट । परसों जब चौ० चरण सिंह ने बयान दिया था, उस वक्त वाक आऊट करते, तो मैं समझता कि यह इन लोगों की सहज प्रतिक्रिया है लेकिन एक दिन बाद वाक आऊट किया तो वह वाक आऊट आफ्टर थाट और आफ्टर डांट था । मैं नहीं जानता था कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान की सियासत में पर्दे के पीछे बैठकर बुढ़िया यह सब कर रही है । जब इन लोगों को डांटा गया, तो इन लोगों के मन पर उस का असर पड़ा । परसों जब चौ० चरण सिंह ने कहा था कि आज से 5, 6 महीने पहले जो लोग विरोधी पक्ष में थे, उन में से कुछ लोगों को जान से मारने की साजिश थी और जब ये लोग अपने घर गये और टेलीफोन पर इन पर डांट पड़ी, तो दूसरे दिन इन्होंने हल्ला मचाया और वाक आऊट किया । इस तरह से डांट पा कर वाक आऊट करना एक गुलाम विरोधी पक्ष की क्रिया हो सकती है, किसी स्वतंत्र और लड़ाकू विरोधी पक्ष की क्रिया नहीं हो सकती । मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि यह एक शर्मनाक किस्म का वाक आऊट था । मैं इसके लिए इन को बधाई नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री सोगत राय (बैरकपुर) : ये वाक आऊट पर बोल रहे हैं या फाइनेन्श बिल पर बोल रहे हैं । वाक-आऊट पर इन्हें थीसिस लिखनी चाहिए ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : चव्हाण साहब ने जो जनता पार्टी के बारे में आरकेस्टरा की बात कही है, उसी को ले कर मैं बोल रहा हूं ।

मुझे बताया गया है कि जिन लोगों ने डांट लगाई, आज भी उन के पास छिपे हुए खातों में 300 करोड़ से ऊपर रुपया है, जिस के इशारे पर या जिसके बल पर वे इन लोगों को चलाया करती हैं और नचाया करती हैं । इन लोगों की यह हिम्मत कि ये मारें भी, कत्ल भी करें और जब इन लोगों के कत्ल पर चर्चा हो कि आप मुझे मारने जा रहे थे तो ये कहें कि तुम कैसे हिम्मत करते हो यह कहने की कि हम मारने जा रहे थे और अगर हम ऐसा कहेंगे तो ये सदन से बाहर चले जाएंगे । कातिल कत्ल करने की साजिश करे और जब यह कहा जाए कि मारो मत, मारने की साजिश मत करो, तो ये जनतंत्र का नाम ले कर वाक-आऊट करें । यह कहां तक उचित बात है, इस को आप सोच सकते हैं ।

मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने, इस के गृह मंत्रालय ने अभी तक संजय गांधी को जेल के शिकंजों में क्यों नहीं बन्द किया । क्यों नहीं बन्द किया गया ? अभी चार दिन पहले साहबजादे ने बयान दिया है कि अगर मैं देश के बाहर भागना चाहूंगा तो कोई शक्ति मुझे नहीं रोक सकती ।

यह बयान हिमाकत का है । उनके खिलाफ मकद्दमे चल रहे हैं, अदालतों में और मुजरिम यह बयान दे रहा है कि अगर में भागना चाहूंगा तो मुझे कोई नहीं रोक सकेगा । मैं पटेल साहब से और भारत के गृह मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह जी से यह मांग करूंगा कि इस तरह के हिमाकत भरे बयान देने वाले श्री संजय गांधी को तत्काल गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिए जिससे इस मुल्क की शांति-व्यवस्था बनी रहे । (व्यवधान) हमारी सरकार को या हमारे दल को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी या उनके परिवार से कोई राग या द्वेष नहीं है । लेकिन मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि यह कार्यवाही की जाए जिससे भविष्य में इस मुल्क के किसी भी मालिक के बेटे या बेटी को ऐसा अपराध करने की हिम्मत न हो और वे कोई अपराध करने से डर जाएं । इसलिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि उसे जेल भेजा जाए ।

15 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*].

मुझे इस बजट पर अधिक नहीं कहना है क्योंकि तीन महीने की यह सरकार है जिस ने यह बजट तैयार किया है । तीन महीने की सरकार के तैयार किये हुए बजट में कोई विशेष बात नहीं हुआ करती हैं । चार-पांच महीने पहले जो सरकार थी, उसी की उपलब्धियों को, उसी की कमियों को, उसी के सत्कर्मों और कुकर्मों का हिसाब-किताब इस बजट में है । यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार का सौ फीसदी बजट नहीं है । इस बजट में जनता पार्टी सरकार ने ऊपर से बूढ़ी शक्ल को दस फीसदी साज-संवार करके रखा है । यह बजट पिछली सरकार की कमियों से भरा पड़ा है । हमारी सरकार का बजट होता तो खूबियां दिखाई देतीं ।

जब मैं चव्हाण साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था और देश की खेती के बारे में जब मैंने उनकी चिल्लाहट को सुना तो बड़ी हैरत हुई । वह चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कह रहे थे कि हम खेती की तरफ ध्यान दें । श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जमाने में ये लोग बड़े बड़े उद्योगों का समर्थन करते थे । आज ये लोग कह रहे हैं कि खेती की तरफ ध्यान दो । हम लोग जब विरोधी दल में खेती की तरक्की करने की बात कहते थे तो ये लोग

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

कहा करते थे कि गमले में गेहूं बोओ, छत पर मक्का और चने की खेती करो । मुझे पता नहीं कि आज ये कौन-सी खेती पर जोर देने की बात कह रहे हैं—गमले की खेती की या घर की छतों पर मक्का और चना बोने वाली खेती की ? पता नहीं कौन-सी खेती को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जह दिये जाने की माननीय चव्हाण साहब बात कर रहे थे । माननीय चव्हाण साहब की बेचैनी और छटपटाहट को मैंने बजट की बहस पर देखा है । सभापति महोदय, इस बजट में पिछले तीस सालों का जो कूड़ा करकट था, उसी को साफ करने का प्रयास किया गया है । इसके अलावा इस बजट में कुछ नहीं किया गया है ।

तीस साल तक इन लोगों ने एक तिगड्डा बना लिया था और उसी में इस मुल्क को फांस दिया था । यह तिगड्डा था नेताशाह का, नौकरशाह का और थैलीशाह का । पूरा का पूरा मुल्क और इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था इस तिगड्डे के बीच में फंसी हुई थी । यह तिगड्डा इस देश की प्रगति में बहुत बड़ा बाधक रहा है । आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े अफसरशाह जनता पार्टी की नयी सरकार को शक की निगाह से देखते रहते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जिस ने जनता पार्टी को इस कुर्सी पर बिठाया है वह भी नौकरशाही को शक की निगाह से देखती रहती है । दोनों तरफ से एक दूसरे पर शक चल रहा है—

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री पटेल भी तो नौकरशाह थे ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : किसी जमाने में थे लेकिन मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि यहां पर बैठ कर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी अपनी नौकरशाही के बल पर अपने बेटे को कोटा और परमिट बांटती थी तो वह उंगली उठा कर कहते थे कि तुम बेईमान हो, तुम्हें यह नहीं करना चाहिये । अगर इस तरह की बहादुर नौकरशाही हो जाए तो मुल्क में इनक्लाब हो जाएगा ।

मैं जनता और नौकरशाही की बात कह रहा था । जनता की तरफ से उस पर और उसकी तरफ से सरकार पर शक की निगाह से देखा जाता है । मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस शक को निमूल करने की वह कोशिश करें । नौकरशाही चालाक होती है। मझे याद है आज से पद्रह दिन पहले जयपुर में रेल कर्मचारियों की एक मीटिंग में मैं गया था । वहां कर्मचारी कहने लगे कि जो लोग रेल हड़-ताल के समय स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नरायण मिश्र के जमाने में लायल घोषित किए गए थे उन लोगों को सुविधायें आज भी मिल रही हैं । हम समझते हैं कि जो लोग उस जमाने में वफादार थे वे लोग आज के जमाने में गैर वफा-दार हो गए होंगे और जो लोग कांग्रेस पार्टी के जमाने में गैर वफादार थे, हड़ताली थे, आज के जमाने में वफादार हो गए होगे लेकिन मेरा यह विचार गलत निकला है । जो वफादार होते है उन्हें वफादारी की कला मालूम होती है। जो कोई भी राज करेगा वे अपनी कला में माहिर होने के नाते उन के दरबार में पहुंच जाएंगे और सुविधायें ले लेंगे । जनता पार्टी की सरकार आ गई है और मुझे डर है कि यह अफसरशाही जो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के इर्द गिर्द, विद्याचरण शुक्ल जी के इर्दगिर्द या चव्हाण साहब के इर्द गिर्द घूमती थी इतनी ही गम्भीरता से, वफादारी से नई सरकार के मन्त्रियों के इर्दगिर्द भी घूमने लगेगी । ये लोग किसी भी सरकार के वफादार हो जाएंगे । मुझे कभी कभी डर लगता है कि अगर चीन की पलटन दिल्ली पर काबिज हो गई तो ये लोग उसकी भी वफादारी करने लग जाएंगे, उसके भी वफादार बन जाएंगे । ये बहुत खतरनाक तत्व है । इनकी भर्ती केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा की कमाई पर की गई है । इसने देश में कोई उपजाऊ काम, उत्पादक काम नहीं किया है बल्कि केवल कलमघिसू काम किया है । आज देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए ये एक खतरनाक तत्व बन गए हैं ।

इस विधेयक पर जब मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का भाषण सुन रहा था तो मैंने सुना कि कई मदों में इन्होंने कटौती की है। मैं यह उम्मीद करता था कि सरकारी खर्चे में सबसे बड़ी कटौती ये करेंगे और कहेंगे कि जो बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में रहते हैं, राष्ट्रपति भवन से ले कर दूसरे लोग जिन को सारी की सारी सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं उन में कटौती की जाएगी और कटौती की जाएगी इस बात के लिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी आदमी को दो हजार रुपये से ज्यादा माहवारी खर्च करने की किसी भी कीमत पर इजाजत नहीं होगी। लेकिन मझे उनके भाषण को सुन कर थोड़ी निराशा हुई। मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि पहली मर्तबा अपनी जिन्दगी में किसी सरकार के बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा होते समय कुछ अपने सुझाव और संशोधन मैं रखूंगा। जब मैंने कटौती को देखा तो मैंने फिल्म इंडस्ट्री में जो बड़ी बड़ी सिनेमा की फिल्में बनेगी और उन पर जो लैवी लगी है उस लैवी में तो कटौती होते हुए देखी लेकिन मजदूर किसान हरिजन जो बीड़ी पीता है उस पर लगे कर में कटौती नहीं देखी। मुझे इस बजट को देख कर थोड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि जनता पार्टी की सकार शराब पर तो कोई नया टैक्स नहीं बढ़ा सकती, लेकिन बीड़ी पर बढ़ा ले गई। आज बम्बई में गोल्ड स्पाट मंहगी बिकती है और बीयर सस्ती बिकती है। मैं यह अपील करूंगा पटेल साहब से एक मित्र के नाते कि आप अपने बजट में जो यह गलतियां रह गई हैं इनको दुरुस्त करें।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मौजूदा नौकरशाही और भूतपूर्व नेताशाही जो देश पर हावी थी उसको खत्म किया जाय। एक बार मेरे मन में आया जब माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु बोल रहे थे और शेबल कोट की बात कर रहे थे तो मैंने सोचा कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री को लिखूं कि कभी कभी सेन्ट्रल हाल में आ जाया करें जाड़े दिनों में मंहगा वाला कोट पहन कर ताकि मेरे जैसा गरीब आदमी भी शेबल कोट और मिंक कोट देख सके। उसका दर्शन कर सकें।

माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने कहा कि अगर हमारी जैसी ही गलती करोगे तो हमारी जगह पर चले आओगे तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि पिछले 30 साल तक जिस तरह सरकार और व्यापार का रिश्ता कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जुड़वां चलाया है इस रिश्ते को कभी न चलने दिया जाय। मां सरकार में और बेटा व्यापार में। सरकार और व्यापार, यह किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं चलना चाहिये।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर बहस चल रही थी प्रोफेसर नूरुल हसन शिक्षा मंत्री थे उसी समय विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष सतीश चन्द्र साहब बने और उन्होंने ऐलान कर दिया कि प्रोफेसर नूरुल हसन को एक सम्मानपूर्ण जगह प्रोफेसर की दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में दे दी जाय। इतना ही नहीं हुआ, इतनी ही तालीम की रिश्वत नहीं चली, प्रो० सतीश चन्द्र की पत्नी श्रीमती सावित्री चन्द्र को जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में बिना किसी काबलियत के रीडर बना दिया गया। कब तक यह सिलसिला चलेगा? मैं जनता पार्टी की नई सरकार से कहूंगा कि सरकार और व्यापार इन दोनों का रिश्ता नहीं चलना चाहिये। और अगर यह चला तो बहुत ही खतरनाक स्थिति आयेगी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जनता पार्टी जिस तरह से जनता के बीच में गई, उसने ऐलान किया कि नई सरकार जो बनेगी उस सरकार का लक्ष्य होगा सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा, सम्पूर्ण सिंचाई, सम्पूर्ण रोजगार, नई सरकार उस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने की कोशिश करेगी। मैं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई दूंगा पिछली असेम्बली के चुनाव के दौरान उन्होंने कहा कि देश की जनता को यह वायदा कर रहे है कि 10 साल के अन्दर सारे के सारे बेरोजगार नौजवानों को काम दे दिया जायेगा। यह अखबारों में बात छप चुकी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने जनता के बीच में जो वायदे किये है उनको पूरा करे।

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

इसी के साथ साथ मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर थोड़ी सी बात करूंगा जब शिक्षा अनुदान पर बहस चल रही थी हमने मांग की थी कि यह पब्लिक स्कूल तोड़े जायें; यहां पर डा० चन्दर नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि यह भावनाए नोट की जायें कि देश में बच्चों के लिये दो तरह के स्कूल की व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकती है । हम लोगों ने कहा था, तो डा० चन्द ने कहा कि हमारे चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में कहीं नहीं है कि शिक्षा में हम कोई अमूलचूल पवितर्न करें । यह सही है, लेकिन जनता पार्टी अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र के आधार पर ही नहीं आई है, बल्कि जय प्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन के आधार पर भी आई है और उनके आन्दोलन में यह दमदार बात थी कि शिक्षा-पद्धति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किया जाये । इसलिये जनता पार्टी की सरकार से मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि यह दोहरी शिक्षा व्यवस्था समाप्त करे ।

तर्क दिया जनता है, आज से नहीं बल्कि नेहरू साहब के जमाने से और डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव जब शिक्षा मंत्री थे तब से कि अगर यह देहरादून और ऊटी के स्कूल तोड़ दिये जायेंगे तो लायक लड़के कहां से निकलेंगे ? लायक लड़के का मतलब होता है कि जो बड़ा होकर नार्थ ब्लाक और साउथ ब्लाक में बैठते हैं । बाकी गोरखपुर, इलाहाबाद, गाजियाबाद, मुंगेर और दरभंगा के स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले लड़के नायालक बनने के लिये पढ़ाये जाते रहे हैं । यह सिलसिला टूटना चाहिये यहां दो तरह के स्कूल नहीं चलेंगे ।

मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया था कि जब कभी बड़े आदमी का बच्चा किसी बड़े स्कूल में चला जाता है, जैसे इन्दिरा जी का पोता राहुल पढ़ने के लिये देहरादून या ऊटी जाये, या किसी मिनिस्टर या कलैक्टर का बच्चा वहां जाये और जो गरीब स्कूलों के पढ़ने वाले बच्चे होते हैं, उनकी आदतें बुरी होती हैं, कभी कभी चिकोटी काटता है, धूल फेंकता है, तो बड़े लोगों के बैटों को यह नहीं मिल पाती है । कभी एक जैसे स्कूल हो जायें तो टैक्सीवाले, रिक्शावाले, किसान आदि सब के बेटों की बगल में इन्दिरा जी का पोता भी बैठे, पटेल जी का बेटा, कमांडर साहब का पोता भी बैठे और फिर इन लड़कों को किसी टैक्सी वाले के बेटे ने तड़ी मार दी और शाम को जब वह लड़का अपने दादा, मां-बाप या दादी मां प्रधान मंत्री की गोद में गया और गोद में बैठे-बैठे उनको भी तड़ी मार दी तो ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक सब के सब लोग यह सोचने को मजबूर हो जायेंगे कि अब हिन्दुस्तान भर के बच्चों की तालीम दुरूस्त करो वरना हमारे बेटे भी बिगड़ जायेंगे और फिर सभी बच्चों की पढ़ाई ठीक हो जाती । मैं चाहूंगा कि यह दोहरी शिक्षा पद्धति खत्म होनी चाहिये ।

आखिर मैं मौजूदा बजट जो हिन्दुस्तान की अफसरशाही की फाइलों के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है, मैं जनता पार्टी की सरकार और पटेल साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह फाइलें पुरानी सरकार जो आज कबर में जा चुकी है, उसके कफन का काम कर रही हैं । जनता पार्टी जो दिल्ली की कुर्सी पर नयी नयी बैठी है, एक दुल्हन की तरह से सिंगार कर रही है । उसको मैं चेतावनी दूंगा कि कफन चाहे जितना रंगीन हो, जितना लाल हो, उसे पहनकर सिंगार मत करना, बड़ा खतरनाक हो जायेगा ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर के वित विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इसे पास करे ।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, at the very outset I thank you for having given me an opportunity to address this august House. So far as the Budget is concerned, I describe it as a Budget which takes the country from socia-

lism to capitalism and mixed economy. But our country requires socialism because socialism alone can bring the benefits to the masses of the country. Apart from this, I do not want to say anything about the Budget.

I am representing Mangalore constituency and I fervently appeal to the Steel and Mines Minister, who is present here, to set up a steel plant in Mangalore because there land, labour, iron ore and other resources are available in abundance. I would also appeal to the Government of India to set up a super thermal plant at Mangalore, because the people of Karnataka have been clamouring for this and I hope the aspirations of the Karnataka people will be fulfilled by the Government of India.

Coming to certain other demands, I would like to say that the increase in the excise duty on *bidi* is definitely a measure against the poor people and hence, I request the Finance Minister to drop the same. So far as the pension to freedom-fighters is concerned, I appeal to him to issue instructions to all concerned not to deduct the amount which they have been receiving from the State Government from the Central Government pension. We have been receiving complaints after complaints in this regard from the freedom-fighters. Not only that, they apprehend that the pension which has been given by the previous Government will be abolished by the present Government. This fear must be removed.

I will suggest only two amendments. As you know, on 24th August, 1976, an amendment was introduced in the Rajya Sabha for the deletion of provisions relating to anticipatory bail. I request the Government of India not to delete it in the interest of the innocent people who will be implicated in the criminal offences. The court must have the power to release them in the event of arrest. If this right is taken away, then all the innocent people will be put into difficulties and there is no safety for the people who may be implicated falsely in the criminal offences.

According to a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code, only sixty days are allowed for the completion of investigation of serious offences punishable with death or imprisonment for life or 10 years. This is not sufficient. It has to be extended by thirty days. That means, atleast ninety days are required for the completion of investigations and an amendment for the extension of the period of remand from 60 days to 90 days is required.

Another important issue is the capital punishment. This capital punishment must be abolished as it is a barbaric measure. We have no right to take the life of the people, when we cannot give them life. Here, I would request the Government to commute the capital punishment given to three naxalites, Miss Renuka Chakravarthy and others, because our country never executed any woman political worker. So, I strongly appeal to the Government of India to commute this death sentence to that of life imprisonment.

I have heard much about the Emergency. All the hon. Members of this House have talked about Emergency. Let us analyse the situation that existed before the promulgation of Emergency. In the year 1975, the country was passing through a critical situation. A dismal future was predicted for democracy by the high and low, not only in India but also outside India. Now we have to find out who are responsible for it. Let us analyse it also. Who stopped the school-going children from going to school? Who stopped the functioning of the schools, factories and the means of transport and communications? In Gujarat, the elected representatives of the Vidhan Sabha were subjected to all sorts of indignities and pressures and were compelled to resign. Immediately after that the same method was

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

adopted in Bihar. The elected representatives were gheraoed and an attempt was made to stop the functioning of the government there, which was foiled by the Government of India. For some time there was a lull in the atmosphere. Then came the Allahabad judgment against Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Every citizen has got the right to appeal. As a citizen of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court passed an order allowing her to continue in office. But some people wanted to pull her down from office. A call for total revolution was given. A call was given not only to the police but also to the army to disobey orders. While fighting for a total revolution, they exceeded all the permissible limits. At that time, the President promulgated the emergency.

I respectfully ask the hon. members of this House: Can you place your hand on your chest and say that there was no improvement in our economy, in the public sector, in the agricultural sector, in our foreign exchange reserves etc. on account of the emergency? You cannot say that. That is why I say, there must be some limit for criticism. There must be constructive criticism. In this House, we have been tolerating your criticism for 30 years. But you cannot tolerate our criticism for even a hundred days! That should not be the attitude. When there is constructive criticism, you must have the patience to listen to us for some time.

What has happened during these hundred days? When it was said that Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not consult the Council of Ministers at the time of promulgation of emergency, you all shouted 'shame, shame' and said that she flouted the provisions of the Constitution. Article 75 says that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to this House. What have you done? For two complete days, this country did not have a proper government at all. Article 74 says:

> "There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions."

So, there shall have to be a Council of Ministers, not a minister. The Prime Minister failed to provide a proper Government for two complete days in the country. So, the Janata Party had flouted the provisions of the Constitution. Now, for complete two days except the Prime Minister, there was no Council of Ministers. I could have understood if there was at least one Minister apart from the Prime Minister but no other Minister except the Prime Minister was there for complete two days for the administration of this country. During the last 30 years of the Government, this situation was not there. Not only that. During the hundred days, what have you done? Even now you are not able to give complete Council of Ministers and complete Government for this country. It is a sad commentary. Even now the Central Ministry is working as a half way house. Is it sufficient? By this, you have been creating bottlenecks in the administration of this land.

I may also draw your attention to another fact. You have been stating that you are not interested in defection. But did you stick to your principle? Within two days of assuming office you engineered defection in Gujarat. You toppled the Government there. Immediately after that, you have toppled the Government in Manipur and Tripura. That is not sufficient to say. Even in Jammu and Kashmir the Government was toppled. Not only that. Within two days of coming into power, the Prime Minister made a statement to the effect that he was not interested in toppling the Governments in the States even though there is no majority for you in the Rajya Sabha. But what have you

done? You have got defected 17 M.Ps.—13 from Rajya Sabha and 4 from Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue, his speech tomorrow. We will now take up the Private Member's business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SECOND REPORT—

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills nd Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th July, 1977."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th July, 1977."

The Motion was adopted

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Amendment of article 217*)

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : सभापति महोदय, मैं संविधान की धारा 217 में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को प्रस्थापित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्थापित करता हूं ।

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Substitution of Section 10A*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I introduce the Bil.

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory payment of allowance to all unemployed persons in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory payment of allowance to all unemployed persons in the country."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CASTE SYSTEM ABOLITION BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of caste system and to put a ban on expression of caste after the name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of caste system and to put a ban on expression of caste after the name."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 15-7-1977.

ERADICATION OF POVERTY SCHEME BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of poverty from the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of poverty from the country."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF SOCIAL DISABILITIES BILL*

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move for leave of the House to introduce a Bill to prevent the imposition of social disabilities by a member or members of a community on a member or members of his or their own community; to provide for penalties for such an act or acts and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the imposition of social disabilities by a member or members of a community on a member or members of his or their own community; to provide for penalties for such an act or acts and for matters connected therewith."

The Motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 51)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMAT: (Hoshangabad): I seek the leave of the House to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

HAJ COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 7 and 8)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Haj Committee Act, 1959.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Haj Committee Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

PUBLICATION AND IMPORT OF POLITICAL LITERATURE BY FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA (REGULATION) BILL

By Shri Samar Guha—Contd.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The House will now resume consideration of Mr. Samar Guha's Bill. The time allotted was 2 hours; and he has taken only one minute.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 15-7-1977.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Befor I became a Member of this House, I found it intriguing that in every library—located in a village, school, college, club, newspaper office or office of a political party—volumes of literature printed and published by the embassies of foreign missions functioning in India as also literature imported from outside. This literature belonged to various countries, but mostly to the super powers like USA and USSR. When I had the opportunity to come to this House first I was also flooded with similar literature from different embassies. Imported literature also used to come. I was wondering whether in any other country of the world such a liberal attitude was taken on this massive foreign propaganda invasion, as it happens in our country. I have been trying to collect figures relating to this propaganda literature since 1970 and through the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, that is, about the literature being published by foreign embassies and distributed throughout the country. The figure that came to me was rather colossal. Then, I pursued the matter in the Consultative Committee and also in this House. Many figures have then come. I will present some of the figures. Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister in reply to my question has also given the statistics of the propaganda literature that are printed, published and distributed by the Embassies of the USA, USSR, and other countries in India. I thought that it will be a patriotic duty to draw the attention of the patriotic people of this country, as well as of the Government, to the fact that if this kind of flood of propaganda literature is allowed in our country, what will be its effect in the political life of our country, as well as in the minds of the people.

Giving considerable thought over the matter, I have brought this Bill. But before I go into the merits of the Bill. I want to make it clear that this Bill has not been brought with any ill-feeling towards any country of the world, and with no malice, but with the hope and feeling that India should maintain its national honour, its national identity and also its national ideology unimpaired, as I have already used the word, from ill effects of the invasion of political propaganda literature from different countries and from the foreign Embassies.

We maintain that our attitude towards other countries should be one of friendship, peace, amity, understanding and mutuality. We do not want to be influenced by the political ideology of any country, nor do we want our political ideology to be allowed to be influenced—I do not say intellectually; I have no grudge against it—in a concerted way, in a massive way, by distributing propaganda literature to influence the political perspective, outlook and personality of our country. I think that would be not only wrong but it would be very harmful for our country. So that, I thought this printing and publication of foreign literature by the foreign missions, particularly the political literature by the foreign missions, of Russia and USA should be controlled and it should be regularised as well.

But, unfortunately, when I asked for information, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry informed me that they have no law in the country today to regulate either the publication or the distribution of the kind of foreign propaganda literature that are published and distributed in our country. In the meeting of the Consultative Committee, in reply to one of my questions, it was stated by the Information and Broadcasting Minister:

> "Publications brought out by foreign missions, however, have been exempt from the provisions of the P.R.B. Act. Declarations have been made in respect of some of the foreign missions' publications voluntarily. Annual statements are also generally furnished that such declarations have been filed. As per R.I.N's (Register of Newspaper) records, 26 countries published 117 periodicals in 1972.
>
> "Of these, USA published 18, USSR 48, GDR 10, Bulgaria 4; Cuba 2, Poland 2, Hungary 1, Mangolia

[Shri Samar Guha]

1, People's Republic of China 2, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam 1, Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1. The names of the printing presses in which these periodicals are printed are available in 76 cases in the annual statement received voluntarily from the Missions and are given in the attached statement."

In answer to another question of mine, the Information and Broadcasting Minister informed me:

"RIN is not dealing with the language and content of the publication. A statement containing the names and other details of the periodicals published by the US Embassy, the United Kingdom High Commission, Soviet Embassy and other Embassies of communist countries and registered with the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers as on 31st December, 1971, is attached."

Yesterday, the Prime Minister has given a list of the publications that are made by the US Embassy, the USSR, GDR and some other countries.

At the very outset you should notice that our Information and Broadcasting Ministry pleaded their inability to find out the exact number of the publications that are being brought out either by the US Embassy, the USSR or by any other country. They say that the regulation of the Registrar of Newspapers does not apply to them. Whatever information has been supplied to us was voluntarily submitted to our Government by these foreign Missions. We do not know what other literature is being printed, published or distributed by the foreign Embassies.

In 1972 the US Embassy used to publish the *American Reporter* about 232,000 copies in English, 55,334 in Hindi, 10,124 in Punjabi; in Oriya, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil all together 15,500; in Bengali, 15,500. Fortunately, they have suspended its publication now.

We find according to the information given to this House by the Prime Minister—I have made an analysis of the figures—that the daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly that are published by the US Embassy in India amount to 10,75,000 copies annually; for Russia, it is 64,320,000. USA publishes three English monthlies, i.e., Span, American Labour News and Sojourner, and one English quarterly, the American Review. Russia has 50 publications—daily, weekly, bi-weekly, tri-weekly, fortnightly and monthly. In addition to this, there is the *Soviet Youth* which was being regularly published with editions in eleven Indian languages, but the exact number of copies that were being printed or published or distributed is not known. They have not disclosed the figure. The newspapers and periodicals publish in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu; Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Tamil, Telgu, Kannada and Malayalam. In 13 languages, 50 dailies and periodicals are published. Out of which 8 dailies are published by USSR embassy. These are published in English, Hindi, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Gujrati and Marathi. 8 tri-weeklies are published in Kannada, Tamil Telgu and Marathi. 12 bi-weeklies are published in English, Hindi Punjabi, Urdu, Kannada, Tamil, Telegu and Malayalam.

SHRI VAYALAR PAVI (Chirayinkil): What is the name of the daily?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: News and Views, Soviet Features.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Caunauore): It is cylostyled: it is not daily.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not know, but it is written here 'daily'.

Forthnightlies are 14 and they are published in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telegu; Kannada, Gujarati, Marathi, Assamese and Bengali. Monthlies are 2 and they are published in English and Hindi.

The number of publications of the USA, after the suspension of their American Reporter, will be 10,75.000 copies.

GDR: Monthly—60,358 copies; Annually-7,20,000 copies in English, Hindi, Bengali, Assames, Gujrati, Marathi, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalm.

Cuba: Annually-1,20,000 copies to-English Korea, Poland, Hundary together—2,23,000 copies annually.

These dailies, bi-weeklies, tri-weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies do not deal with cultural or literary issues but they touch mainly on issues that are vitally linked with the political propaganda. I do not know whether there is any other country which permits such massive circulation of such propaganda literature by any foreign embassy.

Again I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that all these literatures are printed in the printing presses owned by a particular poltical party.

गृह मंत्री (चौधरी चरण सिंह) : उससे उनको कोई बहुत फ़ायदा नहीं हुआ, घटते ही जा रहे हैं ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is a different issue. I just give you the figures.

New Age Printing Press Delhi and Bombay. They publish: Soviet Review, English Bi-weekly—10,000; Youth Review, English weekly—13,000; Soviet Bhumi, Hindi fortnightly—1,06,237; Soviet Desh, Marathi fortnightly—58,000; Russia monthly—2,000 and Soviet Samisksha, Gujarati fortnightly—3,500.

Then, there is the *Nav Yug* Press, the press owned by which political party is known to everybody. They publish: Soviet Darpan, Punjabi Bi-weekly—4,000; Soviet Desh, Punjabi —22,892; Soviet Desh, Urdu fortnightly—18,333.

Another one is the Kalantar and Nalanda Press, Calcutta. You know which political party owns these two printing presses as well. They publish: Soviet Samisksha, Bengali Bi-weekly —5,000; Soviet Desh, Bengali fortnightly—61,000 and Soviet Desh, Assamese fortnightly—10,000.

I do not know whether our Government will consider it as some kind of a political patronage or financial aid given to a particular political party by a particular Embassy for a particular political purpose. It is upto the Government to find out the reason why only a particular type of printing presses should be chosen by a particular Embassy for printing millions of literature. There is no account submitted to the Government because they are not registered as newspapers. I do not know whether the rate for printing is the same as is being charged by other printing press or it may be four to five times. That is also not known because we have no information whatsoever.

There is another type of propaganda literature with which the country is flooded. Every year, millions of books and periodicals are being imported from foreign countries. They are being imported from U.S.A., U.K. and Russia particularly. Three types of books and periodicals are being imported, academic, standard political books and also cheap political propaganda literature. About academic books or periodicals, I have nothing to say. About standard political literature, I have nothing to say. About standard Marxist literature or the works of Marx, Angles, Lenin, Stalin, Mao and others, I have nothing to say. About standard classical literature, I have nothing to say. Certainly, all our windows should not be closed for the influx of fresh ideas. But I have only one thing to say. What about cheap political literature? This cannot be classified as standard literature. Even cheap literature is being allowed to be imported into our country in millions. Not only they are being allowed to be imported in millions

[Shri Samar Guha]

but they are channelised through certain particular publishing houses, like, Munisha and others in Calcutta and other People's Publishing Houses.

16 hrs.

When the Foreign Contribution Regulation Bill was discussed in the Joint Select Committee, the General Manager of the National Book Agency, Calcutta complained about the import of literature by publishing houses or certain publishers, either American or U.K. or Russian. There are many standard books on science, on culture and so on. They said that they had to suffer from competition when very high commission was given to a particular publishing House. In competition, they were the loser. For political literature, abnormal commissions are given to certain political, as I have already mentioned, publishers. They complained that it was very difficult for them to face competition with those publishing houses like Munisha or the People's Publishing House, as I have already stated.

There is another kind of propaganda by the foreign Embassies as well. I do not know whether you have noticed it. The North Korean Embassy occasionally gives advertisements in almost all the dailies—two-page advertisements—and in these advertisements we have seen that they criticise countries with which we have friendly ties. It is absolutely a political advertisement where criticism is indulged in countries with which we have friendly ties.

Then there is a Soviet Review. Recently, they have stopped criticism of China. But before that, the Soviet Review indulged in bitter criticism against China or USA. I have nothing to say about it. They have every right to criticise each other. But they are using printing presses in India; they are using material in India; they are using distributing machinery in India. I want to know whether any Embassy in India has got any right to criticise any countries with which we have friendly ties? But these things continued for years together and still they are continuing.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Can you bring outsiders to do these things here?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I say that as far as the Foreign Contribution Regulation Bill which emanated from all these facts is concerned, I brought it before the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I drew the attention of the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting. He complimented me in the committee's meeting that I have done a patriotic service to the country by drawing the attention of the Government about this massive invasion of propaganda literature that was being indulged in by the foreign Embassies in India. On the basis of that, Shri S. N. Sinha wrote to the then Home Minister and and as a result of that, this Bill was brought forward. I was in the Joint Select Committee. I made many suggestions there. I also brought forward many amendments where I suggested that there should be certain control over the printing and publishing of such literature. Also in regard to import of cheap literature—I did not mean standard political literature or any academic literature—the import should not be channelised through a particular publishing house or importer. Although for that very purpose that Bill was proposed, unfortunately, for political reasons, at that time, the Joint Select Committee did not accept any of my suggestions.

If I have to say anything more, I will say afterwards. I have only to draw the attention of the House to this and ask whether such a kind of invasion of foreign propaganda should be allowed to be continued in our country or whether the Government feel that this cheap political propaganda drive should be controlled, should be regulated, and that no embassy should get complete freedom to distribute any kind of political literature in all our Indian languages, to go even to the village level and distribute them freely, whether this kind of political

indoctrination, be it by the USA or by the USSR or any other country, should be allowed or not. That is the moot point before the country now.

The hon. Home Minister has said that the particular political party which was printing massive literature and which was having massive amounts from foreign embassies, did not derive much benefit out of that. That is one aspect no doubt. But the question is whether any country can allow this kind of political propaganda, free political propaganda, by the foreign embassies in our country. Is it right? I do not know; I have no knowledge whether in the USA or in the USSR or in Japan or in any other country, such massive political propaganda literature are being allowed to be printed and distributed freely. I have no idea. I leave it to the House and to the hon. Minister whether this kind of massive invasion of cheap political propaganda to indoctrinate a certain political outlook or ideology in the body politic of our country, should be allowed or not...

AN HON. MEMBER: Brain wash.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Indian brain is not so flexible that it can be easily washed. We have a culture of our own, we have a civilization of our own, we can assimilate and accept what is good, and we have accepted. But the question here is one of political morality. The question is whether a country can allow such a kind of political propaganda as is being indulged in by the foreign embassies in our country.

I do not want to speak more. Let the hon. Member participate in the debate. After that, if I have anything to say, I will, while replying. If any of my friends opposes my Bill, then I will give my comments on the points that are made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to regulate the publication and import of political literature by foreign missions in India, be taken into consideration."

Mr. P. K. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the entire world is shrinking, when the national barriers are withering away, when we are exchanging our knowledge on technology, political science, nuclear and other aspects with other countries, and when especially today, my hon. friend, Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath, has introduced a Bill for a federal government for the entire world, I do not think that my friend, Mr. Samar Guha, should get scared if our country is flooded with plenty of literature because we know very well—and he has also spoken—about our civilization; it is so much deeprooted. Whenever the national security is endangered, whenever there is any foreign invasion, irrespective of party offiliations, we always stand as one man. This is the real test of nationalism. In this regard I beg to submit, in all humility, to my friend, Mr. Samar Guha, that doning the badge of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, he should not get scared even if foreign literature are distributed. I would like to quote Mahatma Gandhi:

> 'I don't shut the doors and windows of my house so that winds may blow from all directions; but I shall not be blown off my feet by any one'

That should be our attitude. We should try to learn things. In spite of foreign invasion and in spite of Independence having been gained the hard way, India has always stood the test of time and we have been able to keep to our culture and have been able to live up to our idealism.

The only thing about which I feel concerned and which has been rightly pointed out by my friend Shri Samar Guha it the foreign funds which come in a clandestine way and which are syphoned through different sources, including political parties. In this regard I have a suggestion which will serve our purpose. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the very remarkable suggestion made in the BLD manifesto wherein we have suggested that all political parties should be registered under the Socie-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

ties Registration Act of 1860 and that they should submit an Annual Report which should be published and be available for public scrutiny. This will put an end to all political corruption as also to all sources of foreign aid at the time of elections. I would therefore request the Home Minister and my respected leader Shri Charan Singh to give thought to this matter.

Finally, I would like to read from a short poem by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high,

Where knowledge is free,

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls,

Where words some out from the depth of truth,

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit,

Where the mind is led forward by THEE into ever-widening thought and action,

Into that Heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake".

That is all I have to say.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I was patiently listening to my friend Shri Samar Guha and have heard his explanation for introducing the Bill. I do not, for a moment, doubt his integrity or his sincerity in regard to any cause; but, at the same time, while listening to him I was expecting him to explain what was the infringement on the politics of India and what was the interference in the internal political affairs of the country that took place and how the publishing of such literature has influenced the politics of India. Throughout his speech I failed to hear even one word in this regard. Doubtless the House will stand up and protest if any foreign country or its Embassy tries to interfere in the political affairs of internal matters of India. It is a matter of prestige and it is a question of the sovereignity of our country that we cannot allow any country to interfere in our political matters.

But, from what I could understand, the whole speech of Shri Samar Guha revolved around 'political ideology'. (*Interruptions*)

I have some books, which are 'Pilgrims' publications and which deal largely with the teachings and philosophy of Carl Marx—both criticism as well as observations. At the same time I have other books published by the Soviet Union, dealing with the teachings of Lenin. I sometimes read and quote something. Nobody can prevent the publication of the political views of the other countries. The world is one today; we cannot have any barriers for the political thinking of political philosophers like Mao tse-Tung or Kim-Il-Sung and others.

Today, the internationl politics is a matter of concern for everybody. The political literature which I am getting contains the views of the Soviet Union and other countries. Now, take for example Span. I like this magazine. It is one of the good pulications of the American Embassy. It contains valuable material not only on politics, but on cultural, agricultural and other subjects. Likewise, we get information from the publications of Embassies of the speeches of persons like Carter and others. When these political leaders speak, they deal with international politics, they deal with international situation and different aspects of the world at that time. We may or may not agree with those views, but we would be able to know their views and we are benefited by that.

Take for example the question of Idi Amin, the ruler of Uganda. I feel that he is the most black-mailed ruler of an African country. We, in India, had some criticism against Idi Amin, because Indian were evicted from that Country. But the fact that Idi Amin has gracefully settled the question of repatriation of the Indians with the

Indian Government could not get much publicity in India or in the world. This was done last year or the year before. We are getting information that is supplied only by the western mass media and the western mass media is completely controlled by the imperialist forces of the world today. Therefore, we do not get correct picture about many things. And that is what has happened in the case of Uganda also. I was in Europe when the Israeli forees attacked Entebbe airport. It was a blatant and naked aggression and violation of the international law by the Israeli forces when they attacked the Entebbe airport. The western press, however, kept silent on it, the mass media kept silent on it, but they were very angry about the missing of an old lady. Every day the London Times and other newspapers published the photo of the lady, or his son or grandson. This was how they were blackmailing Idi Amin. I am not praising Idi Amin but he expressed the sentiments of an oppressed class of Africa, the poor black people, who have been exploited for centuries by the white people and have been racially discriminated. Were such views projected by the mass media? If we get material and get correct information about Uganda, would it be wrong? Look at the whole material that we are getting. We cannot close the doors and depend upon the western imperialist mass media which is tampering with and controlling the news in the world today. Should we block for ever the material which we are getting and the views of the different countries. I believe it will harm the Indian people and the Indian politics. We are entitled to know, what are the views of Soviet Union or other countries on nuclear energy or nuclear weapons. A small news item in the Indian Express or other papers about the statement of Carter may be misleading.

So, we want the full text of his speech to know what his views are and what are his people's views. Definitely the American Embassy journal gives this information. So closing the journals means closing the doors to international politics which I am not able to appreciate.

I think his objection is more to the press which prints it and not so much to the publication of the journal itself. His objection seems to be only against the press which prints it. I think the government should look into it. I do not know anything about it. The main question is: do we have any objection to get the material? I think Prof. Samar Guha will not oppose material getting to the people. Only his objection is towards the printing part.

Lastly, I do not want to take much time of the House. The other important point he made was about the political patronage and certain other things. He asks which country permits such things. Sir, Great Britain is one of the greatest democratic countries in the world to-day. I will say England not only allows the publication but the people of Indian origin there are even allowed to stage a demonstration in the streets of London. There was a big demonstration. That is the democratic tradition of England. They are not afraid. They are prepared to hear what the Indians there have to say. Not only that they can stage a demonstration for the right to live in England. So, Prof. Guha will understand that there are countries in the world which not only allow such publication of such material but also allow people even to demonstrate.

Lastly, I have to look at the other aspects. That is about the money flowing into different presses. I do not want to provoke anybody. That is not my purpose also. You know there are different foundations and different organisations functioning in a country and even in India. Look at the World Bank. I believe Mr. Biju Patnaik made a speech in this House participating in the debate on the Finance Bill. He said that the World Bank instigated the Government of India to devalue the rupee. He is absolutely true. I know how they influenced it. The

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

American agent came to India. He stayed here for two years. He influenced many political leaders of the day and even Congress lealers including Mr. Ashok Mehta.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Subramaniam also.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Devaluation was a wrong step. I do not deny many Americans influenced Indian politicians. This is a thing which is dangerous, not the publication of some literature. The danger is their influencing Indian politicians. They offered 1.5 billion dollars as aid to India. Everyone knows that without the approval of the American Congress nobody can sanction any foreign aid. The President cannot sanction foreign aid. We did not look into that aspect. We devalued the Indian rupee which was the greatest harm done to the Indian economy. It was influenced by one American. I have that paper with me and I can place it on the Table of the House.

Then look at the World Bank. There is an article that appeared in the Times of India of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th July, written by a very famous journalist as to how the World Bank used the emergency in India and influenced the Government to use the emergency. I know my friends sitting there are angry about emergency. The World Bank is there behind many of the mischief done and also many of the economic crimes perpetrated in this country. This article reveals many facts to show how the World Bank's influence is so wide spread....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Why was your Party a tool in their hands?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am pointing out the danger of influencing the Indian politicians, especially of the ruling party and the opposition. Look at the Ford Foundation. In this House many members have pointed out on many an occasion how the Ford Foundation has been used as an instrument for American diplomacy to influence Indian public life.

Lastly, you know there is the PL-480 funds in India. Mr. Kamath knows. He did not approve of it according to his speeches.

The late Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon was a relentless fighter against PL-480 funds. Indian agricultural economy has been destroyed be these PL-480 funds. My Party and Congress government surrendered before the American pressure for PL-480; of course, Mr. S. K. Patil was the champion in those days. It is still lying in the American Embassy and the amount is Rs. 2,000 crores. This Government has no right to ask them how it is spent. How much is left and what are they doing about it? We cannot ask such questions to them. I hope Mr. Charan Singh, the hon. Home Minister will go into it. It is learnt that during the last election an amount of Rs. 10 crores has been withdrawn by the American Embassy. I do no't know how this is spent. This is something which should be enquired into. Look at the reports which have come. It is there in the Library. Who controls the Bangladesh Government today? It is controlled by the World Bank. It controls one Government in the world today that is the Bangladesh Government. It is the Press Report which has come from London American influences in this manner. This is one of the ways American diplomacy works and American influence works. Through the party in power they influence in this way. Such activities are dangerous for Indian politics and Indian economy as a whole. In this aspect the Government has to be very vigilant against such dangerous activities in Indian politics and the economy of the country as a whole.

Mr. Samar Guha has not been able to convince me and convince this House, because it is some kind of phobia, some kind of illusion which he has given expression to, full of political overtones., I hope he will withdraw this Bill. Thank you.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ghandhinagar): This Bill moved by my hon, friend Shri Samar Guha is an interesting piece of Private Members' Bills for focussing the attention of the people on certain important political problems faced by us all, not only in our country, but in all democracies. It is certainly an interesting Bill. I do no't know how to support it nor do I know how exactly to oppose it. Prof. Samar Guha has certainly put his finger correctly on a perplexing political phenomenon, but I am not sure about the correctness of the course he desires the House to adopt through this Bill.

It is true that a number of foreign missions not only in India but in all democratic countries do operate on a large scale, on a wide canvas spend a lot of money, flood the countries with all kinds of political literature and propagandist stuff and I am sure this is causing a great deal of concern to all democratic communities in their respective national fields.

But we must ask certain fundamental questions on this matter. We must be clear whether we want to close all doors and windows for all konwledge once for all. Are we to remain self-content with whatever we are able to think, produce, write, comment and talk internally, or are we willing also to be open and receptive to the entire world?

Sir, from the very beginning of this country's history onwards, we have been saying with a tremendous amount of confidence and courage—courage of conviction and courage of our own maturity—that although we shall be open to the wide world and receive ideas from whatever quarters they come, we shall not absorb all ideas or any idea. Ultimately, we shall be guided by our own experiences and our own conditions and also our own environments. If that be so, then, I do not know why my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha should feel so nervous and concerned—I deliberately use the words 'nervous and concerned'—about the trend of foreign missions' flooding various markets of respective and different countries through their propagandist and other materials. We must understand that we are a free community and an open society. My friend knows that we are an experienced and seasoned people. If that is so, then I would like to ask my good friend, Shri Samar Guha —can we afford to be either impatient or passionate in these matters? I am afraid, passion seems to have prevailed on Shri Samar Guha making him think on these lines by moving this Bill. India is not a country living in isolation. India is a country which is living as a part of the comity of the nations. In fact, Shri Kamath is going to bring forward another Bill on World Government—shortly which we are going to support. At least I am going to support it.

The House will have a chance to debate it. The point here is this. India is a part of the entire world community. And India is now living in an age of technology and advancement in science, in free flow of communication, free flow of informations, ideas, researches etc. If that is so, then I ask: would it be right for us to stop a particular country from flooding our markets and our community with a particular set of literature merely because we think that that is dangerous, that is harmful, that is against our national interests? Are we not a mature, an experienced nation? Why are we so diffident? Why should we be afraid of such influences? Can't we say that we as an experienced and seasoned and mature nation could read the literature and absorb some of it and throw away some or most of it if it is worth throwing or discarding? This should be our attitude. Therefore, I feel that India lives in the community of the world where free flow of information, exchange of ideas, research etc. is a very important instrument and an

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

important means towards our common goal of establishing one world. By one world, we do not mean uniform world. The late President, Mr. John F. Kennedy of the United States had once said that he was all for one world with a view to having unity in the midst of diversity. One world does not mean an uniform world. It means that 'we want to make the world safe for diversity', as Kennedy put it. In the midst of diversity, we want one world; we want to make it a uniform world. We do not want regimentation; we do not want the same Hilton Hotels all over America or Five Star Hotels all over India. We want different flavours, different tastes, different temperaments because these make the life richer, better, more experienced and, therefore, it is unity that we have to stress and not uniformity. It is the unity of purpose rather than unity of idea, unity of ideals and unity of values rather than unity of cooked up materials or cooked up information. Therefore, I would request my good friend, Prof. Guha to think afresh on these lines. But I will tell you why I am perplexed with regard to this bill. I know that my friend is not against this idea. He himself said that in so many words. He is only bothered about the cheap political propaganda. By that he means two things—political propaganda that is available very cheaply, either freely or at one anna or 10 paise or so or 'cheap' by way of contents—both ways, he is probably right. But then as I have been urging, let us be more educated; let us be more discriminating in our attitudes. If they are cheap let us accept and absorb whatever is only valuable and good. I agree on this point. I am glad that Shri Guha is agreeable on this point. If it is cheap political propaganda, cheap in content of it and in price, then of course, it must be discarded. Much of it is cheap and much of it is propaganda, I agree. However, in a democratic country we must make this consideration first of all as to how do we draw a line? What is cheap propaganda in my view may not be cheap propaganda to him. These are all very subjective considerations and, as such, you cannot have a law covering the entire country and start about restricting people, printing presses and even stopping free flow of information.

Sir, my friend, Shri Guha's Bill suggests a number of procedures and mechanisms asking the printing presses to be registered, take prior permission from the Government and so on and so forth. Sir, if you read the procedures that he has laid lown in the Bill, I am afraid, I must say that the Bill which he has put in terms of procedures and mechanisms for achieving an objective —no doubt, the objective is laudable—these procedures smack of dictatorial tendencies, and thank God, we are just recently out of these dictatorial tendencies! Let us not have the Executive armed with such powers. May I ask my hon'ble friend has he assured himself of the fact that once the executive is armed with such special powers for foreign missions they will not use the same thing internally towards us some day? Once the executive has tasted an arbitrary power then it is very difficult for that executive not to taste it continuously and get more and more people into its net. So, let us go very cautiously on this point.

Sir, I want to conclude by saying that the real remedy is not very easy or simple, and the whole problem is undoubtedly perplexing. If we have accepted a democratic society, then along with it we have also accepted the risks and challenges of an open society. Along with many good things some dirt also comes. It is inevitable. But, Sir, with matured people and through multitude of agencies we can create and build up a public opinion which will stand with uprightness against all kinds of nonsense propaganda whether it comes internally or externally. So the real remedy is not prohibition but education. Once you start prohibiting you do not know how

you end up and where you end up. You end in a society which is regimented and uniform. The real remedy, therefore, is not prohibition but proper, continuous, democratic education through public opinion, free discussions and open debates. All these must be encouraged and strengthened. We must, therefore, take the risks and face the challenges of a free and open and democratic society.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that personally I have been benefited and profited immensely by the free flow of ideas in the world as I could buy any book or journal from any part of the world and read it. As long as I can read a magazine, and I can understand the subject matter of that particular magazine, I feel happy and free.

AN HON. MEMBER: About pornography.....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My friend talks about pornography. Even there, there are differences as to what is constituted in terms of pornography and what is not. These are, therefore, subjective considerations, and the best remedy is not to have a particular regulation, but put the level of public opinion high, educate the people so that they will discard the bad, the wrong and accept the good. If I can get general books, academic journals, academic books, etc. freely from any country in the world, why we should we have regulation on them. Moreover, the exchange of ideas and views through these journals is important, because we want to have a gateway of konwledge continuously kept wide open. As the saying in Hindi 'सबकी सुनो, अपने मन की करो, we must hear all but we must do whatever our minds say and dictate. But if you do not do it, then you will not be able to educate your mind properly. You must have the ability to learn from others and you must have the strength to know what is good for you and what is not good for you. What is good for the U. S. S. R. or the U.K. may not be good for India. After all, we cannot have the ready-made clothes and then not suited to our social and economic conditions. We should have the cloth and then make the material out of it suiting to our temperament, our condition, our soul, etc. My appeal, therefore, is let the gateway of knowledge be continuously kept wide open. Let the narrow or short alleys be tolerated. If you try to excessively look at the narrow alleys and shut them then the gateway of knowledge itself would be sooner or later closed. So, Sir I hope I have proved to this House as to why and how I feel opposed to the manner in which this Bill of my friend Shri Samar Guha has been drafted and brought before this House with so many proceures and mechanisms which are restrictive and regulatory in nature as it is the negation of the free society. We have restored the democracy only recently, and thank God for it. Let us not lose this hard won, free, and open and democratic polity.

16.44 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL *in the Chair*]

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने समर गुहा जी के इस विधेयक को देखा है। अभी मेरे भाई मावलंकर जी इस पर कुछ विचार प्रकट कर रहे थे। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक की भावना को समझा नहीं।

इस विधेयक की भावना जहां तक मैंने समझी है किसी साहित्य पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की नहीं है, उसे रोकने की नहीं है, विचारों की स्वतंत्रता पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की, नहीं है और मैं उनसे सहमत हूं इस बात में कि जिस दिन भारतवर्ष में विचारों की स्वतंत्रता पर प्रतिबंध लग जायेगा उस दिन भारत भारत नहीं रह जायेगा, कुछ और बन जायेगा। इसी के लिए हम ने लड़ाई लड़ी। बीस महीने का हमारा अनुभव है। उस चुनाव अनुभव को हम इतनी जल्दी भूल जायेंगे, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

परन्तु इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य कुछ और है और वह यह कि इस की आड़ में यहां विशेष पोलिटीकल पार्टीज को आर्थिक सहयोग न

[श्री प्रेम चन्द्र रामले]

दिया जाय । यह है आवश्यक, और कुछ नहीं । इस देश में दो बड़ी विदेशी शक्तियां अपना षड्यंत्र रचते हुए हैं और दोनों का प्रयत्न है कि इस देश में उनके अपने विचारों की गवर्नमेंट बने । यहां के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन लाकर अपने दृष्टिकोण और अपने विचारों की सरकारों की यहां स्थापना हो यह उनका मूल लक्ष्य है । इसके लिए करोड़ों रुपये उनकी ओर से गुप्त रूप से और कुछ सीधे रूप से इस देश में आ रहा है । इस देश के लोगों को अपने विचारों से प्रभावित करने के लिए जहां एक ओर वे राजनैतिक नेताओं को और पार्टियों को गुप्त रूप से पैसे देते हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर यहां के नौजवानों को अपने यहां स्कालरशिप देकर पढ़ाने के लिए ले जाते हैं और वहां उनका ब्रेन वाश करके उन्हें यहां भेजा जाता है कि हमारे विचारों का प्रोपेगैंडा करो । दोनों पावर्स इस प्रकार से कर रही है । मैं किसी एक पावर पर ब्लेम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं । दोनों शक्तियां इस बात में पूरी तरीके से लगी हुई है । जहां तक साहित्य वितरण के द्वारा अपने विचारों का प्रचार करने की बात है, मैं समझता हूं इसमें कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है । प्रश्न तो एक ही है कि जिस मात्रा में साहित्य आ रहा है, उसकी जो कीमत है उसकी ओर मैं थोड़ा सा संकेत करूंगा । इसमें करीब 50 पत्रिकायें यू एस एस आर की हैं और 8 अमरीका की हैं । यह दोनों शक्तियां इस देश को प्रभावित करने के लिए पूरी चेष्टा में हैं । दोनों की धन शक्ति, गुप्तचर विभाग—सी आई ए और के जी बी में फाइट चल रही है । यह एक षडयंत्र है और यह साहित्य और पत्रिकायें उस षडयंत्र का एक अंग हैं । उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए एक साधन हैं । तो असल बात यही है । विचारों का प्रचार करना कोई बहुत बुरी बात नहीं है परन्तु मुझे एक बात पर जरूर आश्चर्य है कि जिन दुनियां के अपने देशों में विचारों की स्वतंत्रता है नहीं, वहां उस पर प्रतिबंध है, कोई भी वहां पर अपने विचारों का प्रसार नहीं कर सकता है वही दूसरे देश में विचारों की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में अपनी विचार धारा को फैलाने की चेष्टा करते है, हम स्वागत करते हैं । हमें अपने देश ने आयरन कर्टेन नहीं लगाना है, वे अपने विचारों का प्रचार करें, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है परन्तु यह जो साहित्य है उसमें एक-एक प्रति कीमत 5, 7 और 17 रु० तक होती है, हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में पुस्तकें आती हैं उनका, जो धन होता है वह कहां जाता है ? वे अपने विचारों का प्रचार कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसके साथ साथ जो धन प्राप्त होता है वह कहां जाता है ? मैं समझता हूं समर गुहा जी की सरकार की ओर जो इशारा था वह यही था कि यह जो साहित्य आ रहा है उसका कितना धन आया और वह कहां गया । जो पत्रिकायें यहां पर छपीं उनका पेमेन्ट उनको हुआ वह कितना हुआ—असल चीज यही है । यह सारा पैसा उनकी समर्थक पार्टीज के पास जाता है । मैं किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, केवल इशारा ही करना चाहता हूं । यहां पर व्यापार में रूस द्वारा सीधी खरीद भी होती है । विशेष लोगों को एजेन्सी के नाम पर अधिक से अधिक कमीशन दिया जा रहा है । ऐसे प्रेस को प्रकाशन कार्य दिया जा रहा है जिसकी पूरी मशीनरी यू एस० एस० आर० से आई है । उसका पेमेन्ट हुआ नहीं, फ्री में आई है । इतना ही नहीं, समाचार-पत्रों के एडीटर्स को प्रभावित करने के लिए सामान्य विज्ञापन दरों से कई गुनी ज्यादा दरों पर पैसा दिया जा रहा है । सवाल यह है कि विज्ञापन का जो रेट है अगर उससे ज्यादा पैसा दिया गया है तो क्यों दिया गया है ? असली प्रश्न तो यही है । इस पर सरकार का नियंत्रण होना चाहिए । अगर सरकार ने नियंत्रण नहीं किया तो मैं समझता हूं देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—मैं विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता में विश्वास करता हूं, लेकिन, मावलंकर जी, विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता होने के पश्चात भी हमारे यहां गन्दे साहित्य पर प्रतिबन्ध है, क्यों? गवर्नमेन्ट ने गन्दे साहित्य पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, लेकिन क्यों लगा दिया है, बच्चों को उन कहानियों को पढ़ने को, उस साहित्य से सैक्स का ज्ञान पैदा होगा ? इस शहर में ऐसी गन्दी किताबें अभी भी उपलब्ध हैं जिन को पढ़ने के पश्चात कोई भी नौजवान चरित्रवान नहीं रह सकता । प्रतिबन्ध इस लिये है कि विचारों की स्वतन्त्रा का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हर प्रकार का साहित्य हमारे देश में लाया जाय । मैं साफ़-साफ़ कहना चाहता हूं—यह देश कोई धर्मशाला नहीं है कि चाहे जो आ जाय और बिस्तर लेकर बैठ जाय । हर प्रकार की विचारधारा की आज़ादी का यह मतलब नहीं है । उदाहरण के तौर पर हमारे देश का विश्वास गांधीवाद में है, अहिंसा में है, प्रजातन्त्र में है, अगर हमारे देश में आकर .....

श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : शिष्टाचार का पालन करो ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : शिष्टाचार की बात नहीं है । भट्टाचार्य जी, अगर आप छेड़ेंगे तो मैं भी कुछ कह सकता हूं । इसी षड़यन्त्र का यह अंग है—इस देश में बहुत से लोग सोते-खाते और पीते तो यहां है, लेकिन उन के दिल और दिमाग मास्को में या पीकिंग में हैं, उन के दिल और दिमाग यहां नहीं हैं । यह साहित्य उन लोगों की सहायता के लिये आता है, अमेरिकन एजेन्ट्स की सहायता के लिये आता है । जिन लोगों का विश्वास यह है कि पावर बैरल-आफ़ गन्ज से आती है—उन लोगों की सहायता के लिये आता है । क्या इस प्रकार की विचारधारा का प्रचार यहां पर किया जा सकता है ? यदि इस प्रकार के साहित्य को यहां प्रचारित किया जायगा —प्रजातन्त्र की आत्मा की हत्या करने के लिये—तो क्या आप उसको सहन करेंगे ?' मैं समझता हूं—हमें हर कदम पर प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा करनी है, लेकिन हमारे उपाय अहिंसात्मक हों । इसी दृष्टिकोण से सरकार काम करती है, तरह-तरह के बिल यहां आते हैं, सरकार की पालिसीज आती हैं, हम फिल्मों को सेन्सर करते हैं । आप जानते हैं कि फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड के लिये नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं, कहा जा रहा है कि सैक्स और हिंसात्मक सीन फिल्मों में नहीं रहने चाहिये । इन पर प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाना चाहते हैं, ? थोड़े से बैड-सीन्ज भी दिखला दीजिये, लोगों को आनन्द लेने दीजिये —आप इन पर प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगा रहे है ? इसलिये कि हमारी विचारधारा के दृष्टिकोण से, हमारी राष्ट्रीय भावना के दृष्टिकोण से ऐसे दृष्य घातक हैं । इस लिये इन पर थोड़ा नियन्त्रण करना पड़ेगा । इसी दृष्टिकोण से यदि यहां पर कोई भी ऐसा साहित्य आये जो अहिंसात्मक भावन के विपरीत हो, हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्ति को, हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन को प्रोत्साहन देने वाला हो, चाहे वह पीकिंग से आये या मास्को से आये, तो सरकार को उस के बारे में सोचना होगा कि हम ऐसे साहित्य को एलाऊ करें या नहीं । मेरी दृष्टि में हम ऐसे साहित्य को एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे ।

आज मैं सरकार को एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—मुझे एक बात का खतरा लग रहा है । विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता पर मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से एक-बच्चा, जिस का मस्तिष्क अपरिपक्व है, बुद्धि अपरिपक्व है, अगर शराबखाने में चला जाय या गन्दी जगह चला जाये, तो जिस सोसाइटी में जायगा, उस का दिमाग प्रभावित हो जायगा । छोटी आयु में इस प्रकार दिमाग परिवर्तन बड़ी आसानी से हो जाता है । ऐसा ही भारतवर्ष का मस्तिष्क है, राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से अधिकांश जनता का मस्तिष्क परिपक्व नहीं है । देश में गरीबी ज्यादा है । मैं इस बात को मानता हूं—जैसे नक्सलाइट मूवमेन्ट चल रहा है— अगर नक्सलाइट्स

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

का दिमागी परिवर्तन हो गया है, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, उन्हें खुले रूप से प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास रख कर सामने आना चाहिए लेकिन उन का विश्वास हिंसा में है और अगर उन का यह ख्याल है कि गवर्नमेंट को हटाने में बंदूकों का सहारा लेंगे, तो ऐसे लोगों का स्थान बाहर नहीं बल्कि जेलों में रहना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का मेरा विचार है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि विचारों के प्रचार में हमें कुछ सावधानी बरतनी होगी। मैं अपने देश की बात कह रहा हूं, बाहर के देशों की बात मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं विशेष रूप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि विदेशों से आने वाली सहायता जो राजनीतिक पार्टियों को या नेताओं को आ रही हैं, उस को अगर नहीं रोका गया, तो इस देश का राजनीतिक ढांचा और आर्थिक ढांचा, दोनों को खतरा उत्पन्न हो जाएगा। उस से यहां के लोग खरीदे जाते हैं। अमेरीकन और य० एस० एस० आर० की एम्बेशीज की पे-बुक में लोग-बाग हैं। यहां के पोलीटीकल नेता हैं, पोलीटीकल वर्कर्स हैं और मेम्बर आफ़ पार्लियामेंट हैं जो वहां से सहायता पाते हैं और पार्लियामेंट में आ कर उन के गीत गाते हैं। कोई कांग्रेस का बिल्ला लगाए है और कोई और बिल्ला लगाए हैं और इस प्रकार से 'रेवोलूशन फ्राम विदिन' की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है।

इसलिए इस बिल की जो भावना है, वह मैं समझता हूं यह है कि जो विदेशी षडयंत्र चल रहा है और साहित्य के द्वारा जो उसे आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है, उस पर सरकार का नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार ने कानून भी बनाया हैं लेकिन उसको क्रियात्मक रूप देने में सरकार कुछ ढिलाई कर रही है। इसलिए विदेशी धन विदेशी सहायता के रूप में जो आता है और उस के लिए जो कानून बना हुआ है, उसकी परिधि में यह आता है और उस को सरकार को कड़ाई से लागू करना चाहिए। श्री पी० के० देव साढे पांच बजे हमारा बिल भी आना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छी बात है।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन के समक्ष जो बिल प्रो० गुह लाए हैं और जिस प्रकार स्वतंत्रता के वातावरण में यहां चर्चा हो रही है, भारत जैसे स्वतंत्र विचारों के देश में ही संभव है कि लोग अपने विचार सब के सामने रख सकें। जिस प्रकार से प्रो० मावलंकर साहब ने इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखे हैं वे भी स्वतंत्रता के परिचायक हैं लेकिन स्वतंत्रता शून्य में नहीं रहती है, स्वतंत्रता धरती पर रहती है और इसलिए इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जब हम विचार करते हैं तो हमें इस पृष्ठभूमि को भी देखना होगा। अभी हमारे सामने गुरुदेव रविन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर की गीतांजलि का उद्धरण दिया गया लेकिन पहली पंक्ति में उन्होंने कहा था : "व्हेयर दि माइंड इज़ फ्री एण्ड दि हैड इज़ हाई"। अन्तिम पंक्ति में उन्होंने 'स्वदेश' की चर्चा की थी। बापू ने कहा था : माई रिलिजन हैज नो ज्योगरफीकल लिमिट्स"। लेकिन मालूम होना चाहिए कि जब काश्मीर की लड़ाई चल रही थी तो बिड़ला भवन में रात में उठ कर वे देख रहे थे कि हमारा वायुयान क्यों नहीं काश्मीर की दिशा में जा रहा है। इसलिए स्वदेश प्रेम और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रेम में कोई विरोध नहीं है। इसीलिए आज हमारे सामने सचमुच में जब यह बिल लाया गया है तो इसकी भी एक पृष्ठभूमि है। आप जानते हैं कि विदेशी शक्तियों की हमारी आन्तरिक राजनीति में कितनी बड़ी घुसपैठ हुई है। अभी एक वर्ष पहले जिस की चर्चा करके यह बिल लाने में हमारे प्रो० मावलंकर कांपते थे, उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिए कि "तास"

या दूसरी सोवियत संवाद संस्थाओं ने जे० पी० के आन्दोलन की भर्त्सना की थी और 20 सूत्री सड़े-गले कार्यक्रम की प्रशंसा की थी और इमर्जेंसी का समर्थन किया था। और जब इस प्रकार के ऐसी ग्रहित और राजनीति से दूषित साहित्य को हमारी सीमाओं के अन्दर आने दिया जाएगा तो उसका परिणाम क्या होगा यह आप जानते हैं (व्यवधान)। वे हारे या जीते, सत्यमेव जयते होता रहा है। इसकी उन्हें कीमत चुकानी पड़ी है।

17 hrs.

मावलंकर साहब मुझसे ज्यादा जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं उन्हें कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत में राष्ट्रेतर निष्ठा, एक्सट्रा टेरिटोरियल एलीजियेंस रखने वाले लोगों की कमी नहीं है। इस देश में नक्सलवादी नौजवान हैं। यह ठीक है कि जब इन नौजवानों को प्राण दण्ड देने की बात होगी तब मैं भी एक सदस्य के रूप में उनके प्राण बचाने के लिए गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा। लेकिन जब ये नौजवान यह कहते हैं कि चीन का रास्ता हमारा रास्ता है, चीन के अध्यक्ष हमारे अध्यक्ष हैं तो यह असावधानी कोई राष्ट्रवादी सहन नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए हमारे सामने यह पृष्ठभूमि है। हमारे देश में विदेशी गुप्तचरों का जाल है। हम सी० आई० ए० के नाम से कांपते हैं। रूस की के० जी० बी० और चीन की भी शायद कोई गुप्तचर एजेंसी है, जिसके बारे में मुझे दूसरे लोग बतायेंगे, ये संस्थाएं हमारे यहां काम कर रही हैं।

मावलंकर साहब कह रहे थे कि हमारा जनतंत्र इतना अपरिपक्व नहीं है कि हम घबराएं। लेकिन सम्मानित सदस्य श्री मावलंकर साहब को मालूम होना चाहिए कि भारत वर्ष में कितने लोग हैं जो शिक्षित हैं और कितने लोग हैं जो बहकाये नहीं जा सकते हैं। अभी बी० बी० सी० ने कुछ स्वतंत्र विचार रखे। (व्यवधान) हमें समझना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार के प्रचार साहित्य की जो हमारे यहां बात हो रही है, उसमें कितने खतरे हैं। यह भी हमें समझना चाहिए कि भारत पर विदेश के चार आक्रमण हो चुके हैं। तीन पाकिस्तान ने किये और एक चीन ने किया। चीन का आक्रमण अभी शेष है। जब तक वह शेष है, हमें सजग और सशक्त रहना पड़ेगा।

एक बात और है। आज समूचे विश्व में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय "भातृत्व" एक गठबन्धन के रूप में सामने आ रहा है। हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में विश्व साम्यवाद, विश्व इस्लामवाद, विश्व ईसाइयत की बातें देख रहे हैं। हमें इन चीजों के प्रति असावधान नहीं रहना चाहिए। हमारी भारत सरकार ने पीछे विदेशी दूतावासों से प्रार्थना की थी कि यहां की धरती पर एक दूसरे राष्ट्र के खिलाफ, एक दूसरे देश के खिलाफ कुछ न जाए। लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी मर्यादा को भंग किया और हमारी सरकार के अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। इसी कारण से भी यह बात हमारे सामने आती हैं और हमें इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। मावलंकर साहब को इन विचारों का प्रतिरोध नहीं करना चाहिए। उन्हें समझना चाहिए कि प्रचार और शिक्षा में अन्तर है। प्रोपेगण्डा एक चीज है और एजूकेशन दूसरी चीज है। हम सोवियत संघ से स्पूतनिक से सम्बन्धित पुस्तकों को यहां मंगवा सकते हैं लेकिन हमारी राजनीति में घुसपैठ करने वाले साहित्य को हम सख्ती के साथ विरोध करेंगे और उसी तरह से विरोध करेंगे जिस तरह से हमारी सरहद पर आयी सेना का विरोध करते हैं।

मैं अपने गृहमंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि चाहे वे इस बिल को स्वीकार करें या न करें लेकिन इस पर विचार अवश्य करें और यह सोचें कि किस रूप में इस चीज को स्वीकार किया जा सकता है।

[श्री डा० रामजी सिंह]

अगर एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो सकता है तो विदेशों से जो साहित्य प्रचार के लिए आता है उसका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो सकता है और वह होना चाहिये । जो अपने देश में सिनेमा की फिल्में बनती हैं उनको आप सेंसर कर सकते हैं तो विदेशों से आने वाले इस प्रचार साहित्य का जो प्रवाह है, गंगा, वोल्गा या हुआंग-हो के समान है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी क्या हम सोच नहीं सकते हैं ? यह बिल पास हो या न हो लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में और गम्भीर विचार की आवश्यकता है । श्री समर गुहा ने जो खतरे हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किए हैं उनको हमें समझना चाहिये और भारत सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार का कौन सा अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है और अगर वह लगाया जाता है तो मैं यही समझता हूं कि इस सदन में एक भी सदस्य इसका विरोध करेगा । इस प्रचार साहित्य के जरिये किसी पार्टी विशेष को आर्थिक अनुदान दे कर भारतीय राजनीति को स्पर्श करने का जो गर्हित प्रपंच रचा जा रहा है इसकी रोकथाम तुरन्त होनी चाहिये । आपके द्वारा और सदन की ओर से मैं गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि सचमुच में इस प्रकार से हमारी आन्तरिक राजनीति में हस्तक्षेप करने की जो योजना पिछले पच्चीस वर्षों से चल रही है और जो इसके बारे में प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है उस पर आप पूर्णविराम लगा दें ताकि देश में फिर श्री समर गुहा जैसे माननीय सदस्यों को इस प्रकार का बिल लाने का कष्ट न उठाना पड़े

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रागनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : इस बिल के बारे में मैंने श्री समर गुहा का भाषण सुना । और भी माननीय सदस्यों के जो भाषण हुए हैं उनको मैंने सुना है । उन्होंने कहा है कि यू एस ए और यू एस एस आर, दोनों देशों से लिट्रेचर यहां आता है और चीप प्रापेगंडे का लिट्रेचर वही होती है । इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बिल लाया गया है । लेकिन जो भाषण हुए हैं उन सब में एक ही सवाल उठाया गया है । कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज का ही जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि किसी एक पार्टी की ही इससे मदद होती है इसलिए यह लिट्रेचर बन्द होना चाहिये । इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा प्वाइंट मैंने उनके भाषणों में नहीं सुना है ।

इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में दोनों देशों के लिट्रेचर पर एफेसिस दिया गया है । लेकिन भाषणों में कम्युनिस्ट लिट्रेचर के बारे में और जिस प्रेस में वह छपा है उसके बारे में ही कहा गया । आप इस बिल की क्लाज दो के सब-क्लाज 1 को देखें । इसके अनुसार कोई भी डैमोक्रेटिक देश का डैमोक्रेटिक लिट्रेचर हमारे देश में नहीं आ सकता है । इस में कहा गया है :

Clause 3: No political party or trade agency or book-seller or publisher or any other organisation of similar nature shall,—

(i) import any political literature or periodical or book or booklet from any foreign country,....

अब आप क्लाज 10 में क्या कहते हैं ? आप कहते हैं कि यदि कोई ऐसा करेगा तो इसको दस हजार रुपये तक का जुर्माना होगा और उसके साथ-साथ छः महीने तक की जेल की सजा भी हो सकती है ।

पिछले दो सालों में उन्होंने कहा है कि कई तरह की पाबन्दियां लगा दी गई हैं । हमें सब लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया गया था । वही पाबन्दी, वही तरीका और वही चीज अभी आप इस बिल में ला रहे हैं और इससे नुक्सान ही होने वाला है । देश में विचारों का परिवर्तन होता रहता है । वह लिट्रेचर से ही नहीं होता है । और भी कई चीजें हैं जिन से होता है । मैं समझती हूं कि सब से ज्यादा खतरा अगर किसी से है तो सी आई

ए एजंट्स से है और जो लिट्रेचर वे देते हैं उससे है। बंगला देश की लड़ाई को आप ध्यान में रखें। जब वह लड़ाई हो रही है तो सब से ज्यादा भारत के खिलाफ प्रचार हो रहा था तो यू एस ए में हो रहा था। अगर अमरीका में मार्टिन लूथर किंग या उन जैसे दूसरे लोगों का कत्ल होता है, और अगर हमारे देश में उसको कोई छापता है या हमारे देश के सामने कोई उस चीज को लाता है तो इस बिल के अनुसार उसके उपर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी जाएगी क्योंकि इस में कहा गया है कि जिस देश के साथ हमारे डिप्लोमैटिक सम्बन्ध हैं उस देश के खिलाफ कुछ भी नहीं लिखने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये।

एक बात और है। हमारे देश में नसबन्दी की योजना की गई और लोगों की नसबन्दियों की गई। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने एक कंडिशन रखी थी कि अगर मदद लेनी है तो हमें अपने देश में फैमिली प्लानिंग जरूर करना होगा। तो सभापति महोदय, यह लिट्रेचर से नहीं होता है बल्कि जो हम इकोनामिक ऐड लेते हैं और कुछ मदद फौरेन कंट्रीज से लेते हैं उसकी शर्तों में यह सब होता है। अगर किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को बाहर से पैसा मिलता है उसके खिलाफ अगर कुछ करना है तो यह बिल लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमने देखा है कि जिस समय इस देश के सामने कोई सवाल आया पोलिटिकल या देश की रक्षा का तो उस समय सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज ने हमारी मदद की है। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि माननीय गुह जी किस को चीप लिट्रेचर कहते हैं। डेली तो कोई यहां आता नहीं है, किसी भी देश का और जिस का जिक्र उन्होंने किया है वह साइक्लोस्टाइल कॉपी थी, और बच्चों के बारे में आता है। कौन सा चीप प्रौपोगेन्डा लिट्रेचर आता है वह उनको बताना चाहिये। इस देश में जो लिट्रेचर और हिप्पी कल्चर आता है वह अमरीका से आता है। आप जा कर आचार्य रजनीश के आश्रम को देखें। अमरीका में आज जो हो रहा है जो कलचर चल रहा है वह यही आश्रम ला रहे हैं जो रिलीजस पोलिटिकल आश्रम है। परसों जो बंगाल में फायरिंग हुई वह किसने की? कृष्णा कल्ट वालों ने और जो मिशनरीज अलग-अलग नाम से इस देश में आते हैं उनको रोकना चाहिये।

1964 में जिसमें हम शामिल थे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक केस हुआ था जिस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट है :

पोलिटिकल ओपीनियन कुछ भी हो उसके लिये जेल में किसी को नहीं भेजा जा सकता है। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेन्ट ने जो किया वह गलत था। चाहे कोई नक्सलाइट हो या कम्युनिस्ट हो हमारी जो भी पोलिटिकल ओपीनियन हो उसके लिये किसी को जेल में नहीं भेजा जा सकता है। अगर कोई हिंसा का गलत काम करेंगे बम वगैरह लेकर तो उसके खिलाफ जरुर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये लेकिन पोलिटिकल विचारधारा के आधार पर किसी के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होनी चाहिये। बड़ौदा डायनेमाइट केस में गलत तरीके से मुकदमा चल रहा था और कहा जाता था कि जार्ज फ़र्नांडीज ने ऐलान किया है कि हम वायलेंट मीन्स में विश्वास रखते हैं। लेकिन इस सरकार ने उस केस को वापस लिया और इसलिये वापस लिया कि किसी की कोई पोलिटिकल ओपीनियन है तो उसके ऊपर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता है।

अगर यह बिल पास हो जायगा तो अगर लेनिन की कोई किताब है, या मार्क्स की कोई किताब है, माओ-त्से-तुंग की किताब है तो उसको भी आप पोलिटिकल लिट्रेचर और प्रोपोगेंडा कहेंगे और उसको बैन कर देंगे। हम समझते हैं कि सब दुनिया के लिये एक तत्व होना चाहिये। सोशलिज्म का आइडिया आपने कहां से लिया। इस देश ने सोशलिज्म को मान लिया है। यह आइडिया हमने कहां से लिया है? अलग-अलग विचारधारा

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पो० रांगनेकर]

से और अनुभव के आधार पर लिया है। इसलिये इस तरीके का पोलिटिकल लिट्रेचर हम अगर बन्द करेंगे तो इससे फायदा होगा।

हमारे देश की कल्चर और विचारों पर जो आक्रमण होता है वह सी० आई० ए० के एजेन्टों से अलग तरीके से होता है, अलग पैसा देकर होता है। अभी आपको मालुम है कि एक मुकदमा चल रहा था जिसमें हमारे भतपूर्व डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर के पर्सनल सैक्रेटरी इसमें थे और उनके लिये श्री बी० एम० तारकुंडे जैसे वकील खड़े हो गये थे। तो आप ध्यान में रखें कि जो हमारे देश में ये सब चीजें लाई जाती हैं, वह अफसर लोगों को पैसा देकर उस तरीके से सब चीजें चलती हैं और इस तरीके से प्रोपेगंडा होता है।

अगर आप यह बिल लायेंगे, उससे प्रतिबन्ध करेंगे तो फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। हम काफी समर्थ हैं, अगर कोई इस तरीके से करता है तो उसके लिये हम काफी समर्थ हैं। यही हमने बताया है।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): It will be a disgrace to this House if this Bill is accepted with all its obnoxious clauses, especially after what has happened in the recent past. I think there is already an Act, and I was under the impression that the assurances given by the ruling party that they were going to take steps to repeal that Act would be implemented, but now comes Prof. Samar Guha with a more obnoxious Bill.

I was reminded of an ancient Emperor of China, one who built the Great Wall. He was a very powerful personality, but he was very much disturbed by the teachings of Confucius. So, he ordered that all the works of Confucius must be destroyed. His order was carried out and he felt very happy, but you know that even Mao Tse-tung had to campaign against the teachings of Confucius. So, I was very much surprised that a professor like him should come forward with this type of a Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Because my loyalty is to this country. That is why I have brought this Bill.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): For you it might be difficult to understand that.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Why should I talk about you? Everybody knows what you are. Nobody takes you seriously. I admire your impudence, but not your intelligence.

Let us not try to question the loyalty of people. We are loyal to this country, and we will remain loyal to this country. That does not mean that we should not believe in an ideology which is international. Socialism is not for one country. It may be a fact that it is the Soviet Union that became the first socialist State. It may be a fact that it was that country which had the opportunity to translate the teachings of Marx and Lenin into action. Marxism is a science for social development. Whether you like it or not, you cannot escape from it. Now, we are faced with a situation when in the interest of our country, every man is tested with regard to the problems that we are facing. As a Professor he should know that the biggest problem that is facing the country today is the stranglehold on the economy by the imperialists.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Including Soviet imperialism.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Whether it is Soviet imperialism or Soviet assistance to develop our country, it is a matter which everybody knows in this country.

In the international context, all the former colonies have become independent but then the imperialist powers are trying to have their stranglehold on the economy of not only our country but also all the countries that are free....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. The objective of my Bill is specifically limited to publications of propaganda literature and whether they should be controlled or that such kind of literature should be regulated. Now, I have to reply. If the question of economy and all that are raised, how can I reply?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: When you speak about the campaign of the Soviet literature that is coming and harming you, what is that you are intending to achieve through this Bill? If this Bill is accepted, as has been pointed out very ably by many friends from this side, you will be killing the rights of the intelligentia in this country to understand what is happening in other parts of the country. Why do you want all this? In a democracy, such kind of literature should be there.

When you say about 'regulation', we have seen how regulations have worked in the recent past. Now, you want to repeat it. Therefore, I would advise him to withdraw it.

Then he has made some insinuation or slander without naming our party that we are depending upon the Soviet funds. I think, there is the Reserve Bank which has already introduced a sufficient regulation in this matter. The Government can find out....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has not been introduced. I had moved several amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill which was referred to the Joint Committee. All my amendments in this regard were rejected.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The Government of India can look into the trade account of these people and find out instead of slandering like this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Double account.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: As to what is double account, he may be accustomed to that kind of a thing.

Now, you are in the Government. As far as printing is concerned, what is the rate at which you print and what is the rate at which they get things printed in other presses, all these things can be easily found out. Why should you want to utilise this forum and this opportunity to indulge in slandering like this? It is not fair of you to do that. But if you want that controversy, we can continue outside. Why should we waste the time of the House? I say, this Bill is obnoxious and it should be rejected.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have spoken on this Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Samar Ghua, has brought forward this Bill. It is for a useful discussion. But it is not a useful literature that we can produce out of it.

I also heard my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar. Of course, he made a very good speech. He said about the composite character of this country. If it does not offend my friends on the other side, I say, even today, the tragedy of this nation is that we are witnessing character of regionalism, communalism, casteism, etc. My hon. Gandhian friend, Shri Charan Singh, should not get offended if I say that. our country is free. The other day, when an hon. Member was putting a question, Shri Morarji Desai said, "Now we ought to make certain restrictions or make a certain legislation to prevent any literature or any such thing being circulated through other countries." This is a free nation. We have got a good heritage, culture, philosophy and ideology. But we have to mould the character of the people and the character of this country should be based on human respect, character and ideology.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

What is the ideology and the composite character on which we have fought many elections? There is no composite character even today. The tragedy of this nation is that regional character, caste character, is infiltrated and injected into the body-politic of our country. It is no use having political freedom alone. Should we not have economic freedom too? We should have economic freedom also. How the economic freedom of this country can be throttled or controlled or mutilated by any other outside agency is a very useful subject for discussion. But we cannot produce any useful literature out of it.

My hon. friend was saying that the national character of this country should be based on freedom of economic operations. Are we having freedom of economic operations? Still we have to liberate our people from the economic stranglehold. That is what we are repeatedly saying that this Government should take note of the fact that there is even the economic stranglehold of multinational corporations.

It is very good. You know that we have to understand the social changes, the economic changes of this country and also look at the world outside. You must find out and locate who is enemy and who is our friend.

Take, for example, the naval base in the Indian Ocean, its operation and its design. What action Government is taking? If the economy of the world and its stranglehold is controlled by any power in the world and it creates an atmosphere of poverty in this country, it creates a socio-economic stranglehold here, should we not liberate our people, should we not liberate our nation from the slavery. We are witnessing our slavery, we are seeing that the regional groups are coming up, regional parties are coming up, they are raising their heads—casteism, communalism—when we are seeing all these things, we have to understand how we should try to overcome these things.

When this type of situation is developing in this country, it is very necessary that India should understand it; it is very necessary that we should take the best out of it. We should understand what type of socialism we need in this country. They are making political experiments from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and still we could not evolve what type of socialism we need in this country.

We have to see what is the outcome, what is the result of this, after these elections. Is there any composite character in body politics? What happened in Jammu & Kashmir? What Government is there? What happened in Punjab? What happened in Tamil Nadu? This nation has to change and the experiments are going on. But we want economic freedom and the people must be freed from the economic slavery.

Have you seen the literature of any socialist country being circulated in this country? I have seen the literature of Middle East and Europe. They are the biggest democracies and we are praising that. There is no use of making political propaganda out of it. You must free the country from economic slavery. You must build a good character. You have seen these socialist countries. Who have come to our aid? Even the Helsinki deliberations and its conclusions could not help us when these imperialist forces were attacking and creating a base on the Indian Ocean. What type of literature you want to see and what our Government is doing in this regard? This is a very interesting subject and we have to create an atmosphere of understanding in the international situation and develop international socialist operations. Therefore, it is very necessary that we have to mould our country on the basis of it. Without this, there is no use of having political freedom. What about the civil liberty? What about Bengalis and Sikhs in England? They have been killed. What about this segregation? It has

been operated throughout and therefore, we must say something about them. I think this Bill will not amply clarify anything with the help of which we can solve this problem. Therefore, this is a useful subject for discussion. With these ideas, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On a point of order. I had made a request that I be allowed to speak for five minutes. It is an important subject....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am very sorry. The Minister has to speak....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We can have that on the next occasion....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling upon the Minister because there is another Bill in the name of Mr. P. K. Deo. Mr. Samar Guha has also to be given some time. I am very sorry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The House is sovereign; if it wants, the time can be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: About that, we shall see afterwards. The Home Minister.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इस विषय पर बहुत ही अच्छा वाद-विवाद हुआ है जैसा कि शायद किसी और विषय पर नहीं हुआ । दोनों ओर से जो बातें कही गई हैं उन में बहुत बल है और वे न्यायसंगत बातें हैं लेकिन अन्त में मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

माननीय प्रस्तावक महोदय ने, माननीय त्यागी जी ने, और इधर के एक सज्जन ने जो कहा तथा माननीय सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी जो कहने के लिए जा रहे थे और वे कह नहीं पाए लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उनके क्या विचार होंगे, उनसे सहमत होते हुए भी, मैं इस विधेयक की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूं । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जो तर्क प्रस्तावक महोदय या उन के समर्थकों की ओर से दिये गये हैं वे सारहीन हैं । उनमें बहुत सार है लेकिन इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, जिस तरह के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात इस विधेयक में की जा रही है । पहली बात तो यह कही गई है कि राजनीतिक साहित्य इस तरह से बहुत विशद पैमाने पर और मुफ्त यहां पर नहीं बंटना चाहिए । इसमें पहला सवाल यह है कि राजनीति कहते किस को हैं । 'पोलीटीकल' शब्द को डिफाइन करना आसान काम नहीं है । उसके अन्दर कल्चरल और एजुकेशनल जो भी मेटीरियल हो, वह भी आ सकता है । मैं बहुत संक्षेप में ही अपनी बात रखंगा और मुझे चार-पांच बातें ही कहनी हैं ।

दूसरी बात है कि अगर आप यहां प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हैं तो दूसरे देशों को भी जहां पर हमारी ओर से साहित्य बंटता है, प्रतिबंध लगाने का पूरा अधिकार होगा । मसलन मास्को में हमारी ओर से "इण्डिया" नामक एक पत्रिका निकलती है और हजारों की संख्या में वहां प्रसारित की जाती है । इसी प्रकार से वाशिंगटन में भी एक सेंटर है ।

श्री समर गुह : बहुत कम उस की संख्या है ।]

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय गुह साहब कह रहे है कि बहुत कम है । तो कम और ज्यादा का फ़र्क रहा । उसूल का तो कोई फ़र्क नहीं रहा । अगर हम यहां प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं तो उन देशों को प्रतिबंध लगाने का अधिकार होगा ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे वैदेशिक मंत्रालय की ओर से फोरन मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से जो गाइडलाइंस इस सिलसिले में निकले हैं और फारेन मिशन्स को भेजी गई है, उनको देखते हुए भी किसी ऐसे विधेयक की आवश्यकता नहीं है । उन गाइडलाइंस का उल्लघन नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि उन के अनुसार ही लिटरेचर बांटा गया है । सभापति महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से, हमारी फारेन मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से जो पुस्तिका निकली है, उसमें जो सर्कुलर है वह आप को पढ़ कर सुना दूं :

Circular No. D. II-451 (18/62)/64 dated November 10, 1964 from the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

"The Ministry of External Affairs wish to draw the attention of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India to the requirements of the procedure laid down in the communications referred to in paragraph 1 above...."

कुछ चीजों का ऊपर जिक्र किया गया है ।

"While the Ministry do not wish in any way to interfere with the dissemination or distribution of any publicity material, through whatever media, which

(b) is hostile or unfriendly to India or which has the effect of creating ill-will against the Government or people of India;

(c) is likely to promote ill-feeling betwen different sections of the people in India; and

(d) is designed to or may have the effect of creating ill-feeling against a third country, with which India has friendly relations."

इन गाईडलाइंस का आशय यह है कि 1964 से यह नहीं आ रहा है । यह दूसरी बात है कि इस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है । अगर कोई माननीय मित्र हमारे नोटिस में लाएंगे कि इसका उल्लंघन हो रहा है तो उस पर कार्यवाही की जा सकती है । फोरेन मिनिस्ट्री का यह कहना है कि इसका उल्लंघन नहीं हो रहा है । इस तरह यह प्रतिबन्ध इस पर लगा हुआ है । इसलिए माननीय गुह साहब स्वयं विचार करें कि इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता नहीं है । कस्टम एक्ट के अधीन भी हम इस प्रकार के लिट्रेचर को रोक सकते हैं । बावजूद इसके कि लिट्रेचर आ रहा है तो कोई सज्जन ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगे तो इस पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do for any of the purposes specified in sub-rule (2), it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit either absolutely or subject to such conditions (to be fulfilled before or after clearance) as may be specified in the Notification, import or export of goods of any specified description.

यह गुड्स की डेफनीशन में आ जाएगा ।

The purposes referred to in sub-section (1) are the following:

बहुत से परपज है जो कि रेलेवेन्ट हैं, वे यह हैं—

(t) the prevention of dissemination of documents containing any matter which is likely to prejudicially affect friendly relations with any foreign State or is derogatory to national prestige.

(u) the prevention of contravention of any law for the time being in force.

यह भी प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है ।

एक दलील श्री समर गुह और दूसरे दोस्तों की तरफ से यह दी गई कि इस तरह का लिट्रेचर करीब करीब मुफ्त आता है । यहां पर पैसा लेकर बेचा जाता है और उससे जो आय होती है वह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के कोष में जाती है । इसके लिए वह स्वयं भी फरमा रहे थे कि एक फारेन कंट्रीब्यूशन एण्ड रेगुलेशन एक्ट बना हुआ है । शायद यह पिछले साल बना था । उसकी धारा चार में कहा है —

No political party can accept any foreign contribution. Acceptance of foreign money by politial parties is a criminal offence.

श्री समर गुह : यह इसमें नहीं आता है ।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं समझता हूं कि यह आयेगा । किसी तरीके से या किसी फार्म में बाहर से कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी कंट्रीब्यूशन एक्सेप्ट करती है ....

श्री समर गुह : इंडिया में यह एम्बेसीज के थ्रू आता है, फ़ारेन से नहीं आता है ।

श्री चरण सिंह : अगर यह नहीं आता है तो दो कानून तो हमारे यहां मौजद हैं, इस तीसरे की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

एक माननीय मित्र ने कहा कि अगर आपके विधेयक की क्लाज 6 और 7 अनेक्ट कर दी गयी तो यह ब्योरोक्रेसी के हाथ में रहेगा । जब में ब्योरोक्रेसी शब्द इस्तेमाल कर रहा हूं तो मेरे दिल मे इसके लिए कोई बुरी बात नहीं है । इसके लिए मेरे दिल में बड़ा स्थान है और मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बिना गवर्नमेंट नहीं चल सकती है । जितनी भी सोशल वेल्फेयर स्कीम्स यह लेती जाएगी, उतनी ही वह प्रबल होती जाएगी । फिर धीरे धीरे जो ओपन सोसाइटी बनाने का इरादा हम लोगों का है वह ओपन सोसाइटी नहीं रहेगी ।

कांस्टीट्यूशन को भी आप देखें । उस में मौलिक अधिकारों में एक समानता का अधिकार भी है । उस अधिकार पर भी यह एनक्रोच करेगा ।

एक मित्र ने महात्मा जी का हवाला दिया है । उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं अपने मकान की सारी खिड़कियां खुली रखना चाहता हूं ताकि चारों तरफ की हवा मेरे घर में आए । मैं अपनी चीज को प्यार करता हूं, अपने उसूलों को प्यार करता हूं यह भी उन्होंने कहा था । दूसरों की बातों से अपने दिमाग को बन्द नहीं करना चाहता हूं ।

[श्री समर गुह]

आपको यह आशंका है कि यह चीज 25–30 सालों से हो रही है । मैं एक पार्टी का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता । जो आपके मन में है मेरे मन में भी है । लेकिन उनको क्या फायदा हुआ उससे ? कोई फायदा इस तरह से नहीं होता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपने बिल को वापिस ले लें । अगर वह नहीं लेते हैं तो फिर मैं इधर अपने साथियों से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे इसे अस्वीकृत कर दें ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members who have supported or opposed my Bill to this fact. I was only dreaming what would have happened in Russia. I have given the colossal figure of sixty-four million three hundred thousand political propaganda literature published by Indian Embassy in Moscow in one single year. Again, I repeat the figure sixty-four million three hundred thousand. What would have happened there if this literature would have propagated critical appreciation of Marxism, if this literature had propagated the Gandhian ethics of Satyagrah, Ahinsa and non-violance as against the cult of essential violance of Marxism?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: This is your interpretation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have a little knowledge of Marxism. I am not an opponent of Marxism with blind anger.

What would have happened if our Indian Embassy would have published a book on Trotsky on Russian Revolution? What would have happened if our Embassy would have published literature about what moral and spiritual teachings as essentials for students and youths? I just pause for a minute, think for a minute, dream for a minute, what revolution would have been there?

The question is, where democratic values are respected, certainly we agree to respect the democratic values equally. I have never said that the doors and windows would be closed, but these should not be kept open for polluted air or for dacoits to enter into or something else. The doors and windows should be kept open not for the polluted air, but for fresh air. As I said in the beginning, I have never said that for classical literature, I have mentioned the literature on Marxism. We have read it in the jail in the 30s and 40s, days after days. We read any literature that was brought to us whether on Marxism or other ideological literature. Our allowances were spent for bringing or buying the literature when we were in jail. I am not opposed to any kind of knowledge, I am not opposed to the influx of any kind of knowledge, be it Kropotkin or Bakunin or anarchic society, or Marxism, or a book by Lenin or Mao. But, Sir, can I ask: will our Indian Embassy be allowed to publish a book of Miloran Djilas, a noted Marxist and his concept of a new class?....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is the relevance?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is what I am saying....

Are they not publishing a book against Jayaprakash Narayan? During the emergency this Moscow Radio and all the Russian propaganda literature that were published from here were hailing the 20-point programme and the measures adopted by Indira Gandhi and abusing our party and other parties and even the Socialist Party. Was it not interference with the internal politics of our country? Was it not creating a poisonous atmosphere to kill democracy in our country? Where was the conscience of the government there? That is the question I have raised.

It is not that we are really opposed to any classical literature or literature about science and arts and even

about political philosophy we are not opposed. India is not opposed to any kind of literature, standard, classical and new thoughts and we always welcome it, but not the cheap—yes, I quote your words, Mr. Nair—and obnoxious literature which are meant only to vitiate the minds of the people with a particular objective....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Against whom?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Against our democratic values, against our concept of liberalism, against our concept of decentralisation, against our concept of culture, against our concept of spiritual values. Day in and day out they are propagating. That is the reason. Can you find a single village in Russia or any other Communist country where you will find that the literature of a certain mission goes down even to the village level? Can you find thousands of so-called Friendship Societies there? Can you see thousands of Friendship Societies all over the country only to propagate and distribute the literature of a particular country and of a particular brand? Can you find anywhere in the world? That is done in our country. If you take an ostrich-like attitude, 'We are so liberal, so democratic and it does not affect us anyway.', I am sorry. It may not affect us for a time. It may not affect us till the democratic foundation remains but it does affect when things happen as they happened and at certain critical international situations. If there is a war or an international conflict, these people who masquerade as an ideologue, who masquerade as a propounder of a certain ideology, act as what? As saboteurs, as *agent provocateurs*, insurrectionists and counter-revolutionaries. These are the breeding ground. It is not a simple thing as you say that we are a liberal country. Even my predecessor, Prof. Mavalankar was giving me the quotation from Tagore's poem. Look at the point. We have to think of the problem from a larger perspective, with the perspective of the future as to what will hapen at a critical moment. That is the reason why I have brought this Bill....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have to give me some more time.

SHRI P. K. DEO: You canont allow my Bill to lapse.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have no time. Sir, I raised certain questions in this House. The questions were:

(i) whether it is a fact that some of the literature that are published by different Embassies in India are indulging in and interfering with our internal politics.

(ii) Whether taking advantage of this country, third friendly countries are being criticised.

Mr. Gujral in his reply—the reply is there—pleaded his inability. He said, "More than once we have requested foreign embassies not to indulge in this kind of criticism against our friendly countries." He pleaded that he could not force them to do so. It was his reply. You can see it. It is on record. In Soviet Review, after Hua came to power they have stopped criticism of China. Before that they were making lot of criticism against China. I would request you to examine what type of literature they bring out, what type of propaganda they make. From diplomatic point of view, so far as any literature published from India is concerned, you can't attack any friendly country. Before Hua came into power there was criticism of this kind or that kind on this issue or that issue. Therefore, guidelines are not really helpful. About custom, well, you say you can control, but it is not controlled. About income, I will come to afterwards. The Information and Broadcasting

[Shri Samar Guha]

Ministry have been pleading that it is difficult for them to ask the foreign embassies to register their publications under Newspaper Registration Act. You say it is difficult and you cannot force them to register their publications. As a result it is difficult for us to know how many literatures are published by them, the nature and amount involved and the volume of these things. We know it only if they choose to supply the information voluntarily. Otherwise you cannot force them. This is the position.

In my Bill I have brought this out clearly that the Government should think of registration of all literatures and periodicals, monthlies, weeklies, bi-weeklies etc. published by foreign embassies under the Registration Act. That will give an opportunity for the Government to know how many such literatures are published, from where this is published and the rate at which the printer is paid by the foreign mission. Now we are completely at their mercy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will take some more time. Let the House be extended by half-an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can go upto 6-10. I take it that the House agrees for extension upto 6-10.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Regarding income you said it is regulated by the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act. I say, it is not so. You can have the advice of the Law Minister who is sitting here. You should know in how many cases these incomes go to the political parties. These literatures are printed by the printing presses owned by particular political parties.

18 hrs.

Secondly, even after printing, most of these literatures are distributed free through certain political parties and the friendship organisations. Thirdly, not only the academic literatures but the political literatures that are imported from outside are by licence or permission given to particular publishing concerns. It is their right to have them at abnormally high rate of commissions and sell them.

Is it not pumping money into certain political parties' coffers from the foreign mission's sources? That is my first point. I have thought over the matter deeply. (*Interruptions*) I know that the language of this Bill is not perfect. If the House does not accept it, I should say it should not accept. Actually, my purpose is to draw the attention of the Government that this type of abnormal, colossal, massive invasion of foreign propaganda literatures should not be allowed to vitiate the minds of the Indian people. And India should not be made the play ground of propaganda of any country be it America, Russia or whatever it may be. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the academic literatures, academic text-books in Science Engineering books that are being sent from America, U.K. and West Germany also, I request, that these should not be channelised through a particular import licence holder. I would suggest, that particularly these academic kinds of books of science, arts, literatures and technological and engineering books should be imported through Government agencies so that the benefit goes to the Government and they can also be funnelled again for the benefit of the students.

Therefore I conclude by saying—I said it earlier and I repeat it again—that India should not be allowed to become a play-ground of propaganda of the Foreign Embassies. Secondly, these Foreign Embassies should not be allowed to enrich certain political parties to subvert our democratic ideals, rational objectives and ideologies. If the hon. Minister takes notice of all these facts, certainly, I am agreeable to withdraw this Bill.

श्री चरन सिंह : मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। समर गुहा जी का जो उद्देश्य है उस की मैं कद्र करता हूं। मैं केवल यह कह रहा था कि फारेन मिनिस्ट्री की जो गाइड लाइन्स हैं, जो फारेन कंट्रीब्यूशन के संबंध में ऐक्ट है, इससे हमारी गरज पूरी हो जाती है। लेकिन अगर नहीं होती तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि किसी रोज मैं और वह बात करें। मैं उस उद्देश्य से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। अगर इससे नहीं होगा तो हम आपस में बात करके इस बात को देखेंगे कि क्या हो सकता है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you proposing to do, Mr. Guha?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to regulate the publication and import of political literature by foreign missions in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Patel will now lay some important papers on the table of the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): *rose.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Patel's laying the papers on the table of the House, I shall call you.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that we are in the midst of Private Members' Business. And so, the Minister should at least have given prior information about this and even if he has and if he wants to make a statement or lay some papers, he should do it after the Private Members' Business for the day is over.

18.05 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of an authority named the Lokpal for the investigation of administrative acts in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are no two opinions that corruption and mal-administration with their cancerous growth have been corroding the moral fibre of this nation. There is no use citing instances but it grew to a great magnitude when the Executive assumed absolute power during the past Emergency. As early as on March 19, 1960 the Swatantra Party at its first national convention under the leadership of respected Rajaji in its first policy statement 'To prosperity through freedom' adopted the establishment of an institution which will be properly insulated against any political or administrative pressure to deal with such cases. I quote:

"The Party is of the view that, while efficiency of administration is necessary, its integrity is the very essence of good government. It will therefore endeavour to set up a supreme authority to whom an appeal can be made by individuals who suffer injustice as a result of administrative action such as cannot be remedied otherwise. There is necessity for such an authority, where Party government prevails. There is precedent for it in the countries of Scandinavia where the Ombudsman is a non-Party man elected by Parliament and invested with wide powers of investigation and access to official papers. He is an officer of very high status and acts on the complaint of any citizen who has a grievance and seeks justice".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deo, you may continue your speech on the next day of non-official business.

Now, Mr. Patel is to lay certain papers on the Table of the House.

18.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *Contd.*

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. 232/77-C.E. in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1977.

(ii) The Central Excises (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. 234/77-C.E. in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1977.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5/19/77.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) Notifications Nos. 148/77-Customs to 151/77-Customs and 153/77-Customs to 155/77-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1977.

(ii) Notifications No. 152/77-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1977.

(3) An explanatory memorandum in respect of the Notifications mentioned at items (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 720/77]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) Notifications No. 215/77-C.E., 219/77-CE. to 222/77-C.E. 224/77-C.E. 225/77-C.E. to 228/77-C.E. to 231/77-C.E., 236/77-C.E., 243/77-C.E. to 245/77-C.E. and 249/-C.E. (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1977.

(ii) Notification Nos. 216/77-C.E. to 218/77 C.E., 223/77-C.E., 226/77-C.E., 227/77-C.E., 233/77-C.E., 235/77-C.E., 237/77-C.E. to 242/77-C.E. and 246]77-C.E. published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1977.

(5) An explanatory memorandum in respect of Notification Nos. 215/77-C.E. to 246/77-C.E. , and 249/77-C.E mentioned at items (1) and (4) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-720/77]

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 16th July, 1977/ Asadha 25, 1899 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L—1533LS—